

Col. Roosevelt to Release Delegates Because of Preferential Vote at Yesterday's Primaries in This State Taft and Clark Are the Massachusetts Voters' Choice for Presidential Candidates Upon National Tickets

JAPAN IS NOT SEEKING MEXICAN NAVAL BASE IS MR. TAFT'S REPLY

Statement by Secretary Knox to Senate Responding to Mr. Lodge's Resolution of Inquiry

CALLS PROJECT OLD

Nothing Done Since Negotiations Were Pending Some Time Ago With Syndicate for Acquiring Land on Bay

WASHINGTON—Denial that the state department "has any evidence whatever" adequate to show any acquisition of land or any intention or desire to acquire land, "whether directly or indirectly," by the Japanese government in Mexico was the answer to Senator Lodge's resolution of inquiry regarding reports of the Japanese acquiring a naval base in Mexico transmitted to the Senate by President Taft today.

The reply was a long statement signed by Secretary Knox. It specifically declared that it had "no information" regarding purchase directly for the benefit of the Japanese government, but tells of negotiations in which a Japanese syndicate was concerned with the purchase of the land in the vicinity of Magdalena bay. The Americans, the report says, asked the state department for an opinion on such a transfer.

"There was evidence," Secretary Knox added, "that the American syndicate felt or knew that the Japanese capitalists would not care to consummate the purchase of the lands without the approval of the Japanese government, and that, in view of the location of the lands in question, its well-known policy, and indeed its usual friendly consideration for the United States, the imperial Japanese government would not give such approval unless assured that the transaction would be unobjectionable to the United States."

"This department replied that it was difficult to answer the inquiries made but that the fact ought not to be disguised that such a transfer would be quite certain to be interpreted in some quarters in a manner to cause a great outcry and that such a result would be so obviously a cause of regret to the government of the United States that it would appear unnecessary further to comment upon the disposition of the federal government in the premises."

Mr. Knox related that a readjustment of the sale plan, so that Americans would control the committee was made but that the department declined to add to its previous statement.

"Both correspondence and oral communication," it is said, "has assured on the part of the Americans concerned a full realization of the interests of any such government in the character of any such transactions and in the absence of any new information the department cannot assume that there is on foot any new project calling for action on the part of the government of the United States."

Mr. Knox declared that the Japanese ambassador had made an "unreserved and categorical denial" of any rumored purchase of land, characterizing the report as "entirely sensational and utterly without foundation whatsoever."

HAMBURG WORKERS STRIKE

NEW YORK—Six thousand workmen employed in the branch establishments at Hamburg of the Steinhilber ship-building yard are on strike, says a message to the New York Herald.

INTEREST GROWS IN MOVEMENT FOR DALLIN STATUE PURCHASE



Equestrian work, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," as it appears in oval in front of the Museum of Fine Arts

Popular interest in the movement to purchase by popular subscription Cyrus Dallin's equestrian statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," has resulted from the public exhibition of the work in front of the Museum of Fine Arts.

It is said to be the hope of the Metropolitan Improvement Association that the purchase price of \$12,000 will soon be raised and the statue placed in the Fens at the junction of Boylston street

and Charlesgate West. Lee, Higginson & Co. have consented to receive contributions.

The statue, which received a gold medal at the Paris salon in 1909, is regarded by art experts as one of the achievements in sculpture in America. Mr. Dallin is familiar with Indian life through passing his youth in the far West. He has a studio at Arlington Heights and teaches modeling in the Boston Normal art school.

Associated with Mr. Welcker are George E. Cleaves of Malden, P. G. C.; Will C. Eddy of Auburndale, G. V. C.; Rev. J. Ralph Magee of Taunton, grand prelate; George E. Howe of Worcester, G. K. R. S.; W. Fred Beaman of Somerville, G. M. A.; Dr. R. R. Ellingwood of Boston, G. M. A.; George S. Harrington of Taunton, G. I. G.; Dr. Roger S. York of Boston, G. O. G.; and Samuel Daniels of Boston, Thomas Fallon of Boston, Freeman E. Dodge of Amesbury, Supreme Representatives Dr. D. S. Woodworth of Fitchburg, J. S. B. Clarke of Fall River, John Ballantyne of Boston and George W. Pennington of Mattapan, grand trustees.

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ELECT WM. C. EDDY GRAND CHANCELLOR

Arcadia Lodge of Somerville Also Sees Another of Its Members Chosen Grand Master of Exchequer

ONE CONTEST IS ON

Seven Candidates Are Seeking Place of Outer Guard Which Is to Be Awarded to One This Afternoon

William C. Eddy of Arcadia lodge, Somerville, was elected grand chancellor at the morning session of the forty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Ford hall today. About 300 were present to greet the admission of 40 past chancellors.

Other officers elected were: Ralph R. Ellingwood, Somerset lodge, Boston, vice grand chancellor; the Rev. J. Ralph Magee, Nobscot lodge, Falmouth, grand prelate, reelected; George E. Howe, Blake lodge, Worcester, grand keeper of records and seal, reelected; W. F. De-man, Arcadia lodge, Somerville, grand master of the exchequer, reelected; George A. Harrington, Orient lodge, Taunton, grand master at arms; Dr. Roger S. York, New England lodge, Boston, grand inner guard.

For the office of the grand outer guard there is a sharp contest on at the afternoon session, between seven candidates: Harlan P. Knight, James Leigh, John E. Beck, John W. McKenna, Thomas E. Watkins, Alvin E. Joy, James Mickelburg.

Charles S. Davis of Denver, supreme representative, is one of the guests.

Merrill L. Welcker of South Hadley Falls, grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, Knights of Pythias, was in the chair when the convention opened.

Associated with Mr. Welcker are George E. Cleaves of Malden, P. G. C.; Will C. Eddy of Auburndale, G. V. C.; Rev. J. Ralph Magee of Taunton, grand prelate; George E. Howe of Worcester, G. K. R. S.; W. Fred Beaman of Somerville, G. M. A.; Dr. R. R. Ellingwood of Boston, G. M. A.; George S. Harrington of Taunton, G. I. G.; Dr. Roger S. York of Boston, G. O. G.; and Samuel Daniels of Boston, Thomas Fallon of Boston, Freeman E. Dodge of Amesbury, Supreme Representatives Dr. D. S. Woodworth of Fitchburg, J. S. B. Clarke of Fall River, John Ballantyne of Boston and George W. Pennington of Mattapan, grand trustees.

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POETRY OF ANNE BRADSTREET

Second Paper on Her Work, in Early American Literature Series, Points Out Her Loyalty to Church and Crown

Homely philosophy, growing out of experience in the simple, rugged life of New England in the seventeenth century, and religion as represented by the Church of England, to which she was loyal, characterize the verse of Anne Bradstreet, to which the following article, the second on her writings, and the twentieth of a series dealing with the Massachusetts Bay plantation period of American literature, is mainly devoted.

I took a long time to get into a book of the seventeenth century, if one began at the beginning. Besides the voluminous title page rehearsing its aim and contents and the reputation and estate of its author and the preface, there were apt to be both a dedication and a prologue, as well as numerous poetical tributes to the author's amazing genius.

The original edition of Anne Bradstreet's poems is not behind in the possession of these preliminary features. The title itself, which no doubt was the production of her brother-in-law, announces "The Tenth Muse, Lately Sprung Up in America," and proceeds to the usual epitome of the work. The author's name is not given. Perhaps that was a liberty even the executive Woodbridge dare not take. To a Gentlewoman in those parts the poems are ascribed and a further note says that the book is printed "at the sign of the Bible in Popes Head Alley."

Next comes a preface and then the tributes from admirers, headed by Nathaniel Ward's poem before quoted. The dedication of the poems by their author to her father follows, headed: "To her most honored father, Thomas Dudley, Esq., these humbly presented." He had, it appears, written some lines "On the Four Parts of the World." Now she writes:

I bring my four times four, now meanly clad
To do their homage unto yours, full glad.
Then, having woven together the theme of his lines and her own, she defends herself from the charge of plagiarism.

Something of all, though mean, I did intend,
But feared you'd judge Du Bartas was my friend.
I honor him, but dare not wear his wealth.
My goods are true, though poor; I love no stealth.
I shall not need mine innocence to clear.
These ragged lines will do it when they appear.

From her that to yourself more duty owes
Than water in the boundless ocean flows.
In the prologue she is still measuring everything by Du Bartas:

To sing of wars, of captivities, and of kings,
Of cities founded, commonwealths begun.
For my mean pen are too superior things:
Or how they all or each their dates have run;
Let poets and historians set these forth;
My obscure lines shall not so dim their worth.

But when my wondering eyes and envious heart
Great Bartas' sugared lines do but read o'er,
Too I do grudge the muses did not part
Twixt him and me that over-fluent store;
A Bartas can do what a Bartas will,
But simple I according to my will.

In the prologue occurs also the line deprecating being reminded to the needle

as a more fitting instrument of expression than a pen, and the last two stanzas become apologetic in tone, granting to man superiority, but asking suitable acknowledgment of the differing powers of woman, "Give thyme or parsley wreath; I ask no bays."

The argument of the poem of the "Four Elements" is thus introduced: "The Fire, Air, Earth and Water did contest Which was the strongest, noblest and the best; Who was of greatest use and mightiest In placid terms they thought not to dispute, course, And in due order each her turn should speak."

This, after some dispute as to precedence in speaking, they proceed to do at great length. The other long poems follow the same plan, each season, monarchy and so on setting forth its own virtues and value.

Old England and New

In "A Dialogue between Old England and New," New England opens by saying:

Alas, dear mother, fairest queen and best,
With honor, wealth and peace happy and best,
What all these hang thy head and cross thine arms
And set in the dust to right these sad alarms?

What means this wailing tone, this mournful guise?
Ah, tell thy daughter, she may sympathize.
Old England, thus entreated, enters upon a recital of her sins, her woes, and the distracted condition of the kingdom and the church. New England assents and shares the responsibility, but essays to comfort and encourage. In this poem comes out a trait which may account for Anne Bradstreet's silence at many points. She seems always to have clung in her heart to the Church of England, and to have been a loyal supporter of the throne as against the army, and when the time came she openly avowed her condemnation of the slaying of Charles I. So here, New England, taking the last word in the colloquy, says:

Go on, brave Essex, with a loyal heart,
Not false to king, nor to the better part;
And ye nobles, chase away all fear
And to this hopeful cause closely adhere.

These, these are they, I trust, with Charles our king,
Out of all misis such glorious days shall bring.
That dazzled eyes beholding much shall wonder
At that thy settled peace, thy wealth, thy splendour;
Thy church and wealth established in such maner,
That all shall joy that thou displayest thy banner;
And discipline erected so, I trust,
That nursing kings shall come and lick thy dust.
Then justice shall in all thy courts take place
Without respect of persons or of case;
Then bribes shall cease, and suits shall not stick long.
Patience and purse of clients off to wrong;
And high commissions shall fall to decay.
And pursuivants and catchpoles want their pay.
So shall thy happy nation ever flourish
When truth and righteousness they thus shall nourish.

A poem in honor of Queen Elizabeth pleads the intellectual cause of women with considerable fire:

She hath wiped off the aspersion of her sex
That women wisdom lack to play the rex.
But can you doctors now the point dispute,
She's argument enough to make you mute.
Since first the sun did run his near-run race,
And earth had, once a year, a new old face,
Since time was time, and man was man,
Come, show me such a phoenix if you can,
Was ever people better ruled than hers?

Now say, have women worth or have they none?
Or had the some, but with our queen is't gone?
Nay, masculines, you have thus taxed us long,
Let such as say our sex was void of reason know
'Tis a slander now, but once 'twas treason.

Her verses on Sir Philip Sidney are full of almost grotesque conceits, with here and there a good phrase, as when she calls him, "The brave refiner of our English tongue."

She despairs, however, of doing his genius fit honor and rather ungenerously blames her ill success upon the Muses:

The Muses aid I craved; they had no will
To give to their detractor any quill.
With high disdain they said they gave no more
Since Sidney had exhausted all their store.

In her poem upon Du Bartas written in 1641, there is a passage which is often singled out as one of her best. She is complaining how unequal her muse is to its task, how "dazzled" is her gaze, how "ravished" her heart, when she views the work of that "matchless" poet; and so employed she lights upon a pretty simile.

My muse unto a child I may compare,
Who sees the riches of some famous fair;
He feeds his eyes but understanding lacks
To comprehend the worth of all those knicks.
The glittering plate and jewels he admires,
The hats and fans, the plumes and ladies' attire,
And thousand times his amazed mind doth wish

Some part, at least, of that brave wealth were his;
But seeing empty wishes naught obtain,
At night turns to his mother's cot again.
And tells her tales, his full heart over glad,
Of all the glorious sights his eyes have had.
But finds too soon his want of eloquence.
The silly prattler speaks no word of sense.
But seeing utterance fail his great desires
Sits down in silence—deeply he admires.

Little Local Color

The only poem written by Anne Bradstreet that in any way reflects her surroundings, is that called, "Contemplation," which was probably written at Andover.

When we recall the unusual form of the Bay Psalm Book and the bombast which masqueraded in New England at the time she wrote, the smooth numbers and serene images of this poem go far to make us comprehend why she should have been acclaimed as the tenth muse. Even here, the sun is Phoebus and the thrush is Philomel. But the lines flow mostly in a simple rhythm, and with a polish that shows she had been gaining in the art which she soon after this date relinquished. The stanzas given are not consecutive in every case.

Silent, alone, where none or saw or heard,
In pathless paths I led my wandering feet;
My humble eyes to the lofty skies I reared,
To sing some song my amazed muse thought meet.

My great creator I would magnify,
That nature had thus decked liberally.
I heard the merry grasshopper then sing,
The black clad cricket bear a second part;
They kept one tone and played on the same string.
Seemingly to glory in their little art.
Shall creatures abject thus their voices raise,
And in their kind resound their maker's praise?

Whilist I, as mute, can warble forth no higher lays?
While on the stealing stream I fixed mine eye,
Which to the longed for ocean held its course,
I marked poor crooks nor rules that there could hinder, audit, but still augment its force.

O, happy food, quoth I, that holds thy race,
Till thou arrive at thy beloved place,
Nor is it rocks or shoals that can obstruct thy place.

While musing thus with contemplation fed,
And thousand fancies huddling in my brain,
The sweet-toned Philomel perched o'er my head
And chanted forth a most melodious strain,
Which wrapt me so with wonder and delight.

I judged my hearing better than my sight,
And wished me wings with her awhile to take my flight.

O merry bird, said I, that fears no snares,
That neither toils nor boards up in thy snares,
Feels no sad thoughts, no cruciating cares
To gain more good, or shun what might thy harm.

Thy clothes never wear, thy meat is every where;
Thy bed a bough, thy drink the water clear.
Reminds not what is past, nor what's to come doth fear.

The dawning morn with songs thou dost prevent,
Settest hundred notes unto thy feathered crew.
So each one tunes his pretty instrument,
And, warbling out the old, begins anew.
And thus they pass their youth in summer season,
Then follow thee into a better region,
Where winter's never felt by that sweet airy legion.

Many critics have adjudged that the little prose by Anne Bradstreet which remains is superior to any of her poetical work. This is contained in one small book of meditations, and an autobiographic letter, both written for her children. The preface to "Meditations, Divine and Moral," is addressed to her oldest son, Simon, and is dated 1664. The aphorisms reveal ripened thought and many of them have the terse statement of proverbs. There is choice as to subject, but those subjoined may be regarded as typical of all:

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CITY CLUB MEMBERS VOTE TO BUY SITE ON ASHBURTON PLACE

New quarters for the Boston City Club in its own clubhouse seem assured. Members of the club authorized the executive committee Tuesday evening to purchase the property at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Ashburton place at a price not exceeding \$200,000, provided that the committee can get proper assurance of its ability to raise not less than \$165,000 by issue of debenture bonds.

The committee was authorized to proceed with the erection of a clubhouse on the property.

This action was taken after long discussion of the comparative advantages and objections arising from the purchase of this property and the erection of a building, or the alternative of remaining upon the old site at Beacon and Somerset streets and building an annex to the present building. President David F. Tilley, after expressing his preference for the Ashburton place site, urged that the question be put to a vote, saying nothing would be accomplished until the members saw fit to delegate to a committee the authority to take definite action.

The question was then put to an informal vote among the members present, numbering about 600. More than three fourths voted for the Ashburton place site.

President Tilley said that the club's officers after long and careful study of the problem, were satisfied that the club can be run on the Ashburton place location with the annual dues remaining at \$15, but in order to remain in the old structure, provided the proposed annex were erected, it would be imperative to raise the dues to \$20.

Daniel J. Kiley urged the desirability of the Boston Athenaeum lot for a site. President Tilley replied that this, in common with every other possible site in the vicinity, had been considered by the building committee, but the area was far too small and the price excessive.

E. A. Filene advocated remaining in the present location.

NEW YORK BANKERS TALK OF RESISTING MONEY TRUST INQUIRY

NEW YORK—New York bankers who have seen copies of the Pujos letter asking for detailed information of their loans, securities, underwriting operations, interlocking directorates, and many other intimate matters, differ widely in their opinions of the first attempt on the part of the House committee on banking and commerce to discover a money trust.

It appears certain that some of the most important institutions will resist the effort to get them to yield up information ordinarily regarded as confidential.

The ground on which most of the bankers base their opposition to Mr. Pujos' printed demand for information is that to comply would mean the disclosure of private relations between the banks and their customers. For instance, one of the Pujos questions calls for the name of every borrower who has put up stock of a financial institution as collateral, together with the amount so borrowed, and a description of the collateral.

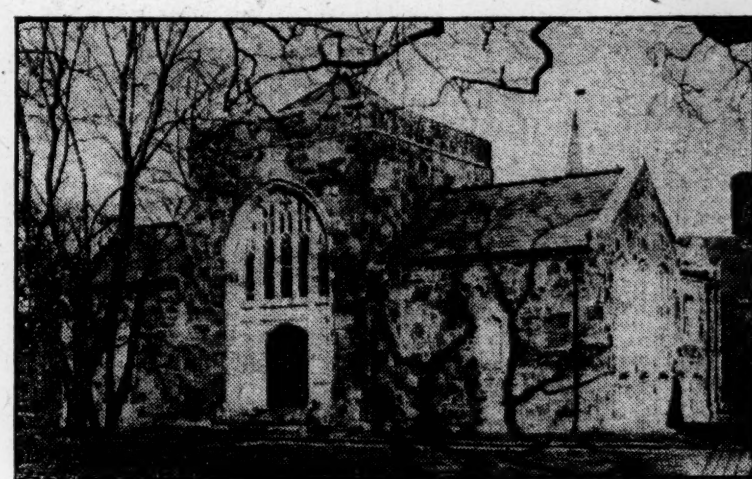
To prevent publication of this information, it is said some borrowers propose to bring injunction suits, with the idea of preventing the banks from giving out any information which might affect the complainants' credit or disclose their purely personal business affairs.

HENRY A. SPENCER PASSES AWAY
RAYMOND, Me.—Henry A. Spencer, recently retired after many years as head of the fire department of Chelsea, Mass., passed away here last evening. For 22 years before his removal on Feb. 20 by Mayor Malone of Chelsea he had been the city's fire chief. At every fire of any importance in Chelsea since 1867, when he first joined the force as a call-man, he has taken a part. He was a naval veteran of the civil war and a member of Theodore Winthrop post 35, G. A. R. He has been president of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Association and the Williams Schoolboys Association. He was a member of the Star of Bethlehem lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was a Knight Templar.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS ENTERTAIN
About 150 were present at the social session of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templars Commanders, last night in the Hotel Somerset. Two score commanderies were represented in the company and for the first time in years women were entertained.

PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVES TRACK
PORT SMITH, Ark.—Fifteen persons were injured when a southbound St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train left the rails near Kosoma, Okla., on Tuesday.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY IS NOW READY



New Episcopal building at Cambridge erected at a cost of approximately \$35,000

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL IN CAMBRIDGE TO DEDICATE LIBRARY

Dedication of the new \$35,000 library building given to the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge by John Gordon Wright of Boston will be held today in conjunction with Founders day with exercises beginning late this afternoon in the chapel. Addresses will be made by Bishop William Lawrence, a former dean at the school, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard.

The dedication of the library proper will be held in the library reading room. The presentation will be made by Andrew Aile on behalf of the family of Mr. Wright and William H. Lincoln, president of the board of trustees, will respond. Following this Bishop Lawrence and President Lowell will make informal remarks.

The new library is of decorated Gothic architecture and is situated between Burnham hall and St. Johns memorial chapel. It completes the school quadrangle and fits in the architectural scheme of the school. It is of Roxbury pudding stone, trimmed with Indiana limestone. The main front is small, with a low tower and a wing on either side. The entrance is of limestone, consisting of a large door with an arched ornamental window over it. In the rear is a large wing, which forms the reading and stack room.

The main room will be in the rear wing. It is well lighted and will accommodate 75 readers. Ranged along the sides of the room will be stacks for 15,000 books. In the basement are shelves for 25,000 books and a large room for classes or for seminars. There will also be a freepress chamber and large safe for treasures of the school. The interior is arranged under the direction of Charles S. Soule.

The present library of the school consists of about 15,000 volumes, and this will be placed in the main reading room. It has been proposed to move the Diocesan library to the new building, and if this were done it would make the library stand high among theological collections. The books are confined almost entirely to theology, because access is given students of the school to the Harvard University library, where matters on other subjects can be ascertained.

The first contribution to the library of the school was by the Rev. John Singleton Greene, who left it his large theological collection. This was burned in 1872, but was insured for \$10,000. This insurance money was the chief fund for the purchase of the new library.

The library has recently come into a bequest of \$20,000 under the will of Dr. Edmund T. Slater. The income of this is to be used for the enrichment of the school's collection of books. The present library is located on the second floor of Reed hall. When the books are removed to the new building this room is to be remodeled into an assembly hall to be used in the lecture extension work of the school.

COMMENCING MONDAY, May 6, the passenger department Boston & Maine road will place the fourth district marketmen's train on a summer schedule arriving at North station at 5:30 instead of 6:15 a. m.

DR. GRIFFIS IS TO SPEAK
William Elliot Griffis, D.D., L.H.D., of Ithaca, N. Y., member of the Netherlands societies of Leyden, Middleburg and Leeuwarden, will speak on "The Dutch in America," at the last meeting of the season of the New England Historic Genealogical Society to be held in Pilgrim hall, Congregational house, this afternoon.

UNITED SHOE PLEADS FOR A SPEEDY TRIAL ON MONOPOLY CHARGE

Through its counsel the United Shoe Machinery Company Tuesday filed a motion in the United States district court for a speedy trial on the indictment accusing them of maintaining a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The motion was opposed by United States District Attorney French. He contended that it was the original intention of the government to press the criminal suits to an early trial and that intention would have been adhered to if the defendants had pleaded promptly the general issue instead of demurring, or if the demurrers had been overruled in both cases.

The motion for an immediate trial was argued by Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the United Shoe Company. He said he felt that it was a violation of their rights under the sixth article of the constitution guaranteeing them a speedy trial to compel them to wait until the civil suit against the shoe machinery company is tried and determined, which would probably be two years. He claimed the court had the power to advance the indictment to a trial and that the time of trial was not wholly within the discretion of the district attorney. Judge Putnam intimated that the court did have the power to direct the United States attorney to proceed to trial, but took the matter under advisement.

SLIPPERS WORN IN THE HOUSE

In England it is the custom not only for grown persons but also for children to wear slippers in the house, says Home Progress. English children, as well as English grownups, wear shoes, as we in America wear rubbers, only out of doors.

UNION'S DEMAND MET

Boston Electrical Fixtures Fitters and Hangers Union 503 has received notification that all but one local firm had signed its new \$4 a day wage scale, to take effect today. The rate is an increase of 40 cents a day.

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MADE BY BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY

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W. B. Clarke Co.
26 & 28 Tremont St.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Julian Eltinge
E. F. KEITH'S—Vandeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Prince Chap."
"COLONIAL"—The Siren.
HOLLIS—Miss Frances Starr.
PARK—Miss Hattie Williams.
PLAYMOUTH—"Allie Jimmy, Valentine."
SHERBORN—"Hanky Panky."
TREMONT—Robert Hilliard.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Thursday—Stelneff hall, 8:15 p. m., lecture, "Opera Writers Since Wagner," Mrs. Emilie Frances Bauer.
Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., last Symphony orchestra rehearsal.
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., last Symphony concert.
Sunday—Symphony hall, 4:30 p. m., concert by Kubelik and Bondi.

NEW YORK
RELASCO—David Warfield.
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—Louis Mann.
DAILY'S—Lewis Waller.
EMPIRE—"Oliver Twist."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
HARVEY—"The Talker."
Hudson—"The Typhoon."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."
LITTLE—"The Pigeon."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACK—"Israel."

Leading Events in the Athletic World :- English Cricket Plans

WISCONSIN TO MEET ILLINOIS FRIDAY IN BIG WESTERN GAME

Two Teams Are Now Leading the Conference Baseball League Without Having Been Defeated

CHICAGO IS SECOND

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wisconsin	4	0	1.000
Illinois	4	0	.957
Chicago	3	1	.750
Purdue	2	1	.667
Iowa	2	1	.667
Northwestern	2	1	.667
Indiana	0	4	.000

GAMES THIS WEEK
Today—Chicago at Illinois.
Friday—Chicago at Iowa, Northwestern at Purdue.
Saturday—Northwestern at Indiana, Illinois at Wisconsin, Detroit at Notre Dame, Michigan at Michigan Agricultural College.

CHICAGO—After each annexing a victory last week Wisconsin and Illinois still find themselves tied for the lead in the conference baseball title race. Illinois nosed out Indiana by one point, 4 to 3, and Wisconsin barely took a game from Northwestern by the same margin, 5 to 4, in a 10-inning contest. Both games were won on home diamonds, indicating that the teams are closely matched and will furnish excitement before the championship is decided. It was a one point margin week, for Purdue also defeated Indiana 6 to 5.

What promised to be the week's chief attractions, namely Minnesota's entrance into the race with games with Iowa and Wisconsin proved a disappointment when news came from the Gopher camp that all games on Minnesota's schedule had been cancelled owing to depletion of the ranks following enforcement of the Big Eight's strict eligibility rules.

Bezdek's Arkansas nine and the Chinese team have been the main drawing cards in the conference this week. Arkansas continued a winning trip by administering defeats to Illinois and Chicago. It was Illinois' first defeat on the home grounds in three years.

Chicago at Illinois on Wednesday, and Illinois at Wisconsin on Saturday promise to attract chief interest this week. The Maroons have been playing more consistent ball this season than have the Illini and with an even break in other conditions should have a slight advantage. All around the Chicago players are better hitters and more dependable fielders than their opponents. Since the depletion of Illinois' ranks by eligibility rules, the Maroons have many more veterans in the lineup, every position being cared for by an experienced man. The teams are about even in the pitcher's box, Watts and Prindiville being the strength of Illinois, and Hrudu, Roberts and Carpenter being Chicago's mainstays. Illinois' home lies in the pitchers, for unless Watts or Prindiville can hold control over the Maroon batsmen their support in the field cannot be relied upon to do the work.

The contest between the two leaders at Madison Saturday will be interesting and will give the best line yet afforded on the comparative strength of the teams in the first division. With Grell or Savage in the box the Badgers ought to hold Illinois and it is doubtful if the Illinois pitchers can hold such hitters as Bragg and Grell throughout the game. On the Madison diamond it looks like a Wisconsin victory.

HARVARD CLASS GAMES TODAY

The annual interclass track games will take place at Harvard today. A large number of entries have been received, and some good contests should result. The junior and freshman classes are favorites, as they have the best of the track athletes.

WOLLASTON GOLF CLUB'S SPRING TOURNEY STARTS

Handicap Medal Play All Day Today on Montclair Links—Match Play for the Rest of the Week

MONTCLAIR, Mass. — The annual spring open amateur meeting of the Wollaston G. C. at Montclair started this morning with a handicap medal play and will continue to the end of the week with the best 16 players drawn for match play without handicap.

Francis Ouimet and C. P. Whorf of the Woodland Golf Club had the honor of being the first pair to tee off, they starting out at 9:30. Conditions were ideal with the greens in fine condition and very fast.

Ouimet gave a very fine exhibition of golf and came in with a card of 74, four strokes under bogey for the course. Going out he did the first nine holes in bogey, being one stroke under at the second and fourth and one over at the first and seventh. Coming home he bettered bogey by four strokes, bettering the marks at the tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth by one stroke and the eleventh by two, and falling behind a stroke at the twelfth and thirteenth. His card was:

Out 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

The cards of those who played this morning follow:

Out	In	Gr.	Net
Francis Ouimet, Woodland	40	24	74
C. A. Hartwell, Oakley	44	31	75
R. K. Gorton, Blue Earth	43	37	70
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont	42	30	81
J. M. McNamara, Alpine	45	43	78
L. J. Hazleton, Brockton	49	41	91
W. W. Flagg, Brockton	50	46	96
A. G. Roderick, Alpine	49	49	98
C. Loring, Meadowbrook	50	48	98
H. P. Farrington, Woodland	47	41	88
A. C. Watkins, Meadowbrook	51	47	98
L. J. Hazleton, Woodland	49	41	84
C. P. Whorf, Woodland	50	49	99
J. S. Nichol, Norfolk	No card		
L. R. Burdick, Woodland	No card		
C. P. McMurray, Alpine	No card		

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association and the association's handicaps will be used, it being the first chance to try the new list and the first open nature handicap to be held in the state since the United States Golf Association established a uniform par system as a basis for the ratings.

At the close of the play today those who have made the best 16 gross scores will be drawn for match play to play without handicap for the Wollaston cup. The same program will be followed this year as last, with a round of match play tomorrow and another round on Friday, and the semi-final and final rounds on Saturday.

The Wollaston cup was first played for in 1909 and was won by B. S. Evans; in 1910 it was won by Arthur G. Lockwood, and last year by F. H. Hoyt. With the above named players taking part this year and many of the best players of the state also competing, the tournament will no doubt gain the place it should have as one held by one of the leading clubs. Until last year the final match was at 36 holes, but the change to 18 holes was found desirable.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	10	4	.714
Boston	9	4	.692
Washington	7	5	.583
Philadelphia	7	6	.538
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Detroit	6	9	.400
St. Louis	5	9	.357
New York	2	10	.167

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 6, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 6, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 3.
Washington-New York postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.

BOSTON TAKES LAST GAME

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Boston.....3 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 6 10 1
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3
Batteries, Hall, Biedert and Carrigan; Krause, Danforth and Thomas. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Westervelt.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Cleveland.....0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 11 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 11 4
Batteries, Gregg, O'Neill and Eastery; E. Brown, C. Brown and Krichell. Umpires, Evans and Egan.

DETROIT WINS IN TENTH

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R. H. E.
Detroit.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 8 4
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 4 4
Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

Wonderful Pole Vaulter Who Is Expected to Make American Olympic Team



STANLEY B. WAGONER '13
Yale varsity track team

ATHLETIC NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

A wonderful swimming performance constituting a record was accomplished recently by Miss Mabel Fletcher at Tottenham Baths. She covered a mile in 32m. 8 1/2s. Previously the famous Miss Kellerman claimed to hold the record for this, her best time being 33m.

It is stated by the Evening News that the English Amateur Athletic Association have engaged Alec Nelson to act as professional coach for the British Olympic team. Nelson has acted as trainer to the Cambridge University team for the last four or five years, previous to which he was attached to the London Athletic Club.

The Central News says: After a considerable amount of hesitation on the part of the Russian authorities the Fins at last have been permitted to send a contingent to the Olympic games. The party will consist of 31 male and 16 female gymnasts, 20 all-round athletes, 20 wrestlers, five cyclists, 24 marksmen, 15 swimmers, 13 football players, and six oarsmen.

The golf competition organized by the proprietors of the Spher and Tatler has just begun its preliminary stages of local qualifying rounds. This is the second year of the existence of the competition and its main feature is four-point play in the final stages, the remaining 64 men partnering each other according as they are drawn together and not by previous arrangement. Last year's event was a great success and the competitors are expected to include all the best professional talent. The final stages of the tournament will be played at Hoylake next month.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Lowell	5	1	.833
Worcester	5	2	.714
Lawrence	4	2	.667
Fall River	3	4	.429
Brockton	3	4	.429
Haverhill	3	6	.333
New Bedford	2	4	.333
Lynn	2	4	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Lowell 18, Haverhill 3.
Lawrence 5, Fall River 3.
Lynn 7, New Bedford 2.
Worcester 9, Brockton 0.

GAMES TODAY

Brockton at New Bedford.
Lawrence at Fall River.
Lynn at Fall River.
Worcester at Lowell.

PRINCETON HONORS WHITE

PRINCETON, N. J. — Sanford B. White, of Fall River, Mass., Princeton gridiron hero, last season's baseball captain and president of the Princeton senior class, is again honored according to the annual vote of the senior class made public Tuesday. "Best All-Around Man," "Done Most for the Class," "Most Popular Man," and "Best All-Around Athlete" were the choice honors delegated to White. It has been many years since one man has won such honors at the statistical elections.

VENEZUELAN CABINET QUILTS

CARACAS—The Venezuelan cabinet resigned on Tuesday. The reason for this step is not indicated. The directors of the several ministries have taken charge temporarily of the departments.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS

Bessemer 3, Anniston 2.
Gadsden 4, Rome 3.
Huntsville 6, Selma 4.

BASE BALL

TOMORROW AT 3:15.
BROOKLYN
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

HARVARD PLAYS VERMONT TEAM 11 INNINGS, 0 TO 0

Wigglesworth Only Man to Get as Far as Third in Long Pitchers' Duel Between Felton and Malcolm

For eleven innings the baseball teams of Harvard and the University of Vermont faced each other on Soldiers field Tuesday, but 11 innings of fast baseball were not enough to settle the supremacy between the two. Darkness overtook the players before either team had broken into the run column and the game ended as it had begun with the score still 0 to 0.

The game was a pitching duel from the beginning, with Felton in the box for Harvard and Malcolm working for the visitors. Only two safe hits were made off the former's delivery, while Malcolm allowed three.

Only one runner in the whole game got as far as third base, Wigglesworth having this distinction for Harvard as a result of a clever steal in the eighth. An easy pop fly to Williams at third by Wingate and a strikeout by Coon, who was sent in on the spur of the moment to bat for Desha, ended the session without a run, however.

After this both sides went back to the one-two-three order until darkness forced the two captains at 6:30 to agree to call the contest off. Malcolm pitched a fine game for the visitors. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Batteries, Felton and Reeves; Malcolm and Mayforth. Umpire, Conroy.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Boston-Athletic series now stands 4 to 2 in favor of the former.

Joe Tinker, the brilliant shortstop, is now captain of the Chicago Nationals.

Cobb again came into the open yesterday and his base running won from Chicago in 11 innings.

The St. Louis Americans have released Mark Allison, a pitcher, to the Montgomery Club of the Southern League.

Now for Washington. After beating the Athletics three out of four, the Red Sox ought to find the Senators rather easy.

Lowell appears to be trying for the run record in the New England League this year. The leaders have scored 33 in two days.

It is announced that all of the best players on the Philadelphia National team will be able to get back into the lineup next week.

Umpire Owens is making a good impression in the western circuit of the National League. He came from the American Association.

McCarthy is playing a nice game at second for Pittsburgh and is batting hard. It looks as if Miller would now be a fixture on first.

That Cincinnati is a good finisher is shown from that eighth-inning rally when Manager O'Day's men scored five runs with two out.

The Athletic outfielders play a very deep field and it is pretty hard for an opposing batsman to get a home run unless the ball is driven over the fence.

The Boston Nationals are home today for a short stop. Brooklyn is the opposing team, and Manager Kling's men should improve their present standing before Saturday night is over.

Hyatt, the West Point Military Academy pitcher, is to join the Detroit Americans as soon as he graduates. He has made a fine record as a college pitcher.

The outfielding of the Philadelphia and Boston teams was of a high order. Lord's catch of Gardner's hard drive and Lewis' of Baker's hit were two of the prettiest ever seen.

Irving Young, the former Boston National pitcher, who was with the Chicago Americans in 1910 and 1911, is pitching winning ball for Minneapolis this spring.

Yale has another Reilly of Brockton as captain of the freshman nine. The present one is John S., a younger brother of Barney and James, the latter now of the varsity. All were captains at Phillips Andover.

Captain Davis is again pitching a fine game for Williams. The chances are he will be seen in professional ball after his college season, unless he decides not to take up the sport as a profession.

Bedient promises to develop into a strong pitcher for the Red Sox this year. In the two games he has taken part in, he has held the opposing batsmen safe at all times. The Athletics made but one scratch hit off him in five innings yesterday.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE RESULTS
Savannah 11, Macon 0.
Albany 4, Jacksonville 3.
Columbia 6, Columbus 0.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I am going to take the tenth name and then pick out some of the remaining ones who are likely to be factors in the Muirfield tournament.

Fred Robson of Cooden Beach, Bexhill, was in the final of the News of the World tournament in 1908, losing to J. H. Taylor. Golfing says in selecting Ray and Robson as the best possible pair to take up the four-ball challenge thrown down by Tom Ball and George Duncan:

A game between these four would be absolutely an ideal one to watch, even more so, I think, than if, say, Braid and Vardon had taken up the challenge. Struggles between the veterans and the rising generation have grown somewhat stale, the more so perhaps because they always seem to end one way. But in Ball, Duncan, Ray, and Robson, we have the very flower of the coming race. For it is not open to dispute that it is to these four we look as the successors of the veterans Braid, Vardon, Taylor, and Hurd. To be sure there is also Sherlock, but he is not quite good enough to be joined with the veteran quartet, and not quite young enough to be classed among the coming men.

It is rather curious that every one of these four should have made his mark in the News of the World tournament. All of them have appeared in the final of that event, and all of them except Ball were there defeated by an older and more experienced opponent—Ray by Braid, Robson by J. H. Taylor, and Duncan by Sherlock, who in this particular tournament seems often to take the place which by nature, as it were, belongs to Harry Vardon. To complete the sequence, Hurd should have beaten Tom Ball in the final in which these two met, but as it happened the younger school on this occasion for once got a little of their own back, and it was Hurd who was the defeated one. One thing is certain, it will be a very long driving four-baller if it comes off. Ball is probably the shortest driver of the four, and he is no chicken at the game either.

It was in this match the "imperturbable" James Braid "looked annoyed." Taylor says these two are the "biggest hitters among the professionals." Both are tall, powerful men, but possess a singular delicacy of touch in the short game. Ray beat Vardon in the semi-final of the same tournament by 3 to 1. He was runner up to Braid in this competition in 1903. He, like the open champion, comes from Jersey but is eight years Vardon's junior. Of Ray, Horace Hutchinson says: "Possibly Ray is stronger as a single player than in a foursome. There is just a little appearance of raggedness about his game which detracts from that mechanical accuracy and dependability which give a partner confidence. Perhaps it may be described best by saying that Ray seems to play rather like a very well-inspired amateur than like a professional. He is quite human in his ability to make an occasional bad shot, but more than quite human in his ability to make good again, after his bad shot, by some great feat of arms. His recoveries are fine." And the Times in a resume of the year says of him: "Of the younger men Ray did unquestionably the best, for not only did he reach the final round of the professional tournament but his average score in a large number of scoring competitions is only by a small fraction worse than that of Vardon and is better, also, by a fraction, than that of Braid. Ray may well win an open championship, for he is unquestionably a very fine player, having great power and increased accuracy, although he still lacks and probably always will lack, just something of the polish and also of the extraordinarily sound style of Vardon or Braid."

Next on our list is one we know and have seen, the meteoric George Duncan of Hanger Hill. Of him it has been truly said you never know what he may do, smash a record into atoms, make three wonderful rounds, and go to pieces in the last. He is the quickest playing golfer in the world of great men, and his impetuous style is one never to be forgotten. Duncan is young yet and there is lots of time for him to acquire steadiness. He is 28 and an Aberdonian by birth. Of him the London Times says: "Among the younger players the one man who ought, as it seems, soon to be able to dispose his elders is beyond doubt Duncan. He has all the qualities, save one, not only of a champion but a pre-eminent champion; that one quality is the essential if indefinable one of temperament. Whether Duncan will ever be able to master himself remains to be seen, but if ever he does then it will surely go hard with all the other golfers. He is capable of playing a game of such dazzling brilliance—"mad stuff" as an older professional has well described it—that there is nothing that can be compared with it, unless it be some of Vardon's achievements during his invincible years. This year at Sandwich he ran away from his field only to fall away almost ignominiously. In one of his inspired moods he is almost bound to run away from anybody, but to maintain the pace that he himself sets appears at present to be beyond him. It is because of these wonderful possibilities that one always wonders what Duncan in particular is going to do, when speculating on the golf in a coming year."

Duncan was third in the open in 1910, and made 306 last year, being three strokes behind Vardon and Massey. He was runner up to Sherlock in the News of the World tournament 1910. Ernest Lehman in the Bystander says of him: "With Duncan it is merely a question of temperament, and when he has achieved the same mastery over that uncertain element of his equipment as he has attained over the club and ball, we shall undoubtedly see him setting up fresh records and standards of efficiency."

The next name on the 1911 list is one not so well known in America; another young player, Lawrence Aynton, born at St. Andrews, 1884; professional now at Bishops Cleeve. He came fourth in the open in 1910, and is a hard man to beat.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 5.
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 7 9 4
Chicago.....1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 9 11 3
Umpires, Johnstone and Eason.

SCANLAN MAY REPORT

PHILADELPHIA—President Fogel of the Philadelphia Nationals made the announcement Tuesday that he had received reliable information that Scanlan, who was traded to Philadelphia from Brooklyn in exchange for Stack, is about to report to the team. Scanlan has been a holdout because the Brooklyn club owed him several hundred dollars and that it had no right to trade him until the debt was paid.

TEXAS LEAGUE RESULTS

Waco 3, Austin 2.
Houston 3, San Antonio 1.
Galveston 5, Beaumont 2.
Ft. Worth 5, Dallas 4.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE RESULTS

Utica 11, Troy 3.
Albany 3, Syracuse 2.
Other games postponed.

WESTERN LEAGUE RESULTS

St. Joseph 6, Omaha 2.
Des Moines 3, Sioux City 1.
Lincoln 2, Wichita 1.
Topeka 3, Denver 2.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE RESULTS

Bridgeport 6, Holyoke 4.
Other games postponed.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION RESULTS

Charlotte 4, Greensboro 2.
Spartanburg 8, Anniston 3.
Spartanburg 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Greenville 6, Winston-Salem 0.
Winston-Salem 1, Greenville 0.

ENGLISH VARSITY CRICKET PLAYERS PREPARE FOR MATCH

Oxford and Cambridge Elevens Are Busy Trying Out Players for Their Contest Next July

ARE SOME VETERANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The cricket season will be in full swing at both Oxford and Cambridge universities by the end of the first week in May, when the usual trial matches among the seniors and freshmen will take place. The program at both "Fensers" and the "Parks," the homes of Cambridge and Oxford cricket respectively, is an unusually attractive one owing to the visit of the colonial sides from South Africa and Australia. During the famous May week at the former university (June 3-8) both the touring teams will be entertained, while Oxford will meet the Australians on May 23 and the South Africans on May 20. Apart from these the usual fixtures with some of the leading counties will be played, concluding with the varsity match at Lord's on July 8, 9, and 10.

If one were to judge from last season's form, it would seem that neither side gives promise of being exceptionally good. Owing to an abundance of "old hands," Oxford should put together a strong side, but at present it seems difficult to find a good substitute for the bowling has been of such great assistance to the Dark Blues during the last two years. Of batting talent there should be plenty, but the weakness at present is likely to be the bowling. This may, however, be remedied when the freshmen are tried, for there are certainly some promising men among them. They include D. J. Knight (Malvern), G. R. Colman, K. Lister-Kaye and W. G. K. Boswell (Eton) and R. F. Popham (Repton). The Oxford team will be captained by R. H. Twining (Eton and Magdalen) and other old Blues, of whom there will be no fewer than six, will include I. P. F. Campbell, A. J. Evans, J. L. S. Vidler, R. V. Bardsley, H. S. Altham and R. O. Laiden. Other promising cricketers now in residence include F. H. Knott, the Rugby football Blue, R. C. Burton, the Westsall Rhodes scholar, J. J. Savage.

Cambridge will not have such a large selection of "old hands" to choose from. The captaincy has been entrusted to E. L. Kidd, the old Wellingtonian, and there will be four other old Blues in residence, viz., the Hon. H. G. H. Mullholland, S. H. Saville, N. J. Holloway and H. Grierson. Assuming that the above retain their positions in the team there will be six places to fill. Though Mullholland figured high on the batting averages last year and Kidd bowled well at times, the side will be in great need of new talent in order to cope with such elevens as the Colonials, Middlesex and Yorkshire. In spite of the fact that there do not seem to be many prominent seniors to choose from, there are a good number of freshmen, and it is from this source that the Light Blue captain will have to draw, probably to a large extent. Some of these latter are A. J. Wood (Denstone), J. S. F. Morrison (Charterhouse), R. Knight (St. Johns, Leatherhead), T. G. Turnbull (Harrow), and M. Woosnam (Winchester).

The fixture between the combined universities and the army and navy is set for July 15 at Aldershot.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RESULTS
Indianapolis 10, St. Paul 1.
Kansas City 6, Toledo 4.
Columbus 1, Milwaukee 7.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE RESULTS

Montgomery 5, New Orleans 2

MAY DAY EXERCISES ARE ON AT COLLEGES AND WOMEN'S CLUBS

Exercises are being held by the colleges, women's clubs and other organizations of Greater Boston today in observance of May day, while festivals and gatherings are scheduled for intervals throughout the month by colleges, clubs and children's societies. The observances take the form of breakfasts, parties and entertainments.

Senior students at Wellesley College dressed as scrub women today in accordance with the annual custom and scrubbed the spot on the south porch of College hall, where a statue of the backwoodsman used to stand. At 8 a. m. the seniors in academic cap and gown made an archway of hoops to the chapel door, under which the other classes went into chapel where the regular chapel exercises took place. Classes are being conducted as usual in college hours but at 4:30 p. m. festivities on the campus began will begin. Miss Dorothy Hill of Buffalo will be crowned queen of the May by Miss Helen Goss of Melrose, the senior president.

Lassell Seminary in Auburndale will hold May day festivities this afternoon, for which the students have been rehearsing for several weeks. The exercises will begin when the seniors, dressed in their caps and gowns will march from the senior house to the campus singing class songs.

Immediately following this will be the May pole dance by 16 girls dressed in white and blue, the school colors.

The May Queen, the identity of whom has been kept a secret, will be crowned Queen of the May by Mary Goodwillie, the senior president. The May Queen will be attended by the maid of honor, who has been chosen by the undergraduates, but whose name has not yet been announced. Following the May pole dance the folk dancing will take place on the lawn.

Boston Political Club women had their annual May day breakfast in the Hotel Vendome today, preceded by a reception. Officers were installed as follows: President, Miss Caro F. Colburn; vice-president, Mrs. H. G. Phelps; secretary, Miss Edna L. Spencer, and treasurer, Miss Edna Needham. The speakers were Mrs. A. W. Savage, the retiring president, whose subject was "Woman"; Miss Colburn, who spoke on "Man"; and Mrs. H. G. Phelps also spoke.

A one-act play entitled "A Business Meeting" was given by Mrs. Brigham, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Wingate, Mrs. Philmer, Mrs. Birdsell, Miss Colburn and Mrs. Quimby.

Under the auspices of the Boston Socialist Party Club the annual parade will be seen this evening in the downtown district. Four bands will take part. A mass meeting will be held in Tremont Temple following the parade at which James H. Maurrier of Pennsylvania will speak.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Miss Julia Rogers Beach read "Madame Butterfly" in Irving studio, School of Expression, last evening, and brought out, with simple poignancy and good characterization, the tragedy of the Japanese girl, as written by John Luther Long.

Edwin Poffley read "The House Next Door" at the senior and professional recital of the College of the Spoken Word last evening in Huntington Chambers hall. He impersonated the widely contrasted characters with skill. Jennie M. Trainor brought out the grace and fantasy of the first canticle of "Everywoman." Joseph A. Merenda gave a scene from "Money" with distinction. There was sincerity in the readings of scenes from "Richard III." by Leon Francis Hitch, "Hamlet" by Chester Richard Lambert and "Merchant of Venice" by Fred L. Beale. Beatrice Carter and Hallie E. Field sang pleasingly. The school banquet comes Thursday evening at the Nottingham, and graduation Friday evening in Huntington Chambers hall.

SENATE PASSES WIRELESS BILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed the Bourne bill providing that all ships which touch at American ports and carry 100 people or more, including passengers and crew, shall carry at least two expert wireless operators, one of whom shall be on duty at all hours.

The law, if passed by the House, will become operative July 1. In its report on the bill the commerce committee said that it would affect about 500 ships that now touch American ports.

RICHARD BRIGGS CO. Annual Clearance Sale

OF DINNER WARE, CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES and TABLE GLASSWARE. The above are particularly adapted for SUMMER HOUSES and will be sold at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. We note a few only:

DINNER WARE		
ENGLISH CHINA, TULIP DESIGN	was, a set, \$30.00	Now \$15.00
ENGLISH BLUE BAND AND GOLD	was, a set, \$25.00	Now \$12.50
ENGLISH RED AND BLUE FLOWERS AND GOLD	was, a set, \$40.00	Now \$20.00
ENGLISH HIGHLY COLORED PERSIAN BAND	was, a set, \$47.50	Now \$23.75
LIMOGES VIOLET DESIGN	was, a set, \$50.00	Now \$25.00
LIMOGES ROSES DESIGN	was, a set, \$55.00	Now \$27.50
ENGLISH PHEASANT DESIGN	was, a set, \$60.00	Now \$30.00
LIMOGES PINK FLOWERS WITH GREEN BAND	was, a set, \$65.00	Now \$32.50

TEA CUPS, reduced, a dozen, to \$3.50
PLATES FOR EVERY COURSE, reduced, a dozen, to \$3.00
FINE TABLE GLASS SETS, 60 pieces, etched design, for \$12.50

116 BOYLSTON STREET

PRIMARY VOTE OF THE CITIES

	REPUBLICAN			DEMOCRATIC		
	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson
Beverly	615	1,028	9	519	1,188	60
Brockton	2,961	1,115	23	2,143	1,053	179
Brighton	2,067	1,247	73	1,940	1,009	1,302
Chelsea	2,356	288	17	802	396	144
Fall River	881	981	25	1,481	2,311	112
Gloucester	491	881	25	955	629	18
Haverhill	1,522	899	49	1,455	1,093	126
Holyoke	745	551	30	780	573	409
Lawrence	1,424	732	43	1,392	891	805
Lowell	2,484	1,065	63	2,414	1,880	1,311
Lynn	2,850	1,969	72	2,807	2,412	452
Mattapoisett	417	279	11	370	279	129
Melrose	902	817	11	887	891	312
New Bedford	1,053	2,489	56	1,258	2,996	388
Newburyport	491	350	9	407	444	67
North Adams	519	555	17	534	547	83
Northampton	183	589	9	225	591	144
Pittsfield	496	1,280	18	470	1,203	306
Somerville	2,562	965	57	2,558	2,338	344
Taunton	328	262	3	316	325	142
Woburn	328	262	3	316	325	142

WINSTON CHURCHILL LAUDS HOME RULE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Times says that the debate on the second reading of the home rule bill was begun in the House of Commons by Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the presence of a crowded house.

The discussion will, it is expected, last six days. Two prominent speakers, representing the government and the opposition, respectively, will participate in the debate each day. Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, and Premier Asquith making the concluding speeches on May 9, just prior to the taking of the vote.

Mr. Churchill throughout his speech applied himself to an argument on general principles. He pointed out that Ireland is now peaceful and loyal, and ready to welcome a moderate and reasonable bill.

Walter Long, Unionist, former chief secretary for Ireland, moved the rejection of the bill. Mr. Long said it was not peace that the bill would bring, but war. Ulster, Mr. Long declared, was in deadly earnest in its determination not to submit to the imposition of home rule, and the opposition was equally determined not to desert its friends in Ireland.

Thomas Scanlan, Nationalist member for North Sligo, said that the Nationalists wanted to build up an Ireland in which Protestants would have equal rights with Catholics.

Charles Curtis Craig, Unionist member for South Antrim, asserted that the feeling in the north of Ireland against home rule was stronger than ever.

Samuel Young, a Protestant representing a Catholic constituency in Ulster, supported the bill.

Leopold Amery, Unionist, declared that the measure was so great a crime that Ulster was justified in resisting it by every means at its disposal, however extreme.

SAGAMORE BRINGS HUNT CLUB HOUNDS

Twenty-eight foxhounds consigned to H. L. Higginson at the Middlesex Hunt Club, South Lincoln, arrived here today on the Warren liner Sagamore. Capt. Alec Fenton, from Liverpool, William Court had charge of the dogs, which were shipped from a Yorkshire farm by Grant Darrington.

Captain Fenton has been coming here steadily for 28 years, 23 of them as commander. The Sagamore brought 2400 tons of general cargo.

Captain Fenton said that on April 27 at 6:30 a. m. his vessel passed quantities of wreckage from the Titanic.

MEXICANS RESENT INTERVENTION

MEXICO CITY—Talk of intervention has caused a movement in this city to organize volunteer corps to resist foreign invasion. At a meeting resolutions were adopted declaring that the students recognize the imminent possibility of an international conflict, and asserting their readiness to fight for the country if necessary.

They demanded that military instruction be made obligatory in the schools, with the understanding that the services of the students for military purposes would be available only in case of intervention.

PARISH HOUSE IS OPENED
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Episcopal churches of western Massachusetts are holding their diocesan convention at St. James church in Great Barrington today and it marks the opening of the new St. James parish house. Bishop Davies on Tuesday evening preached in St. James church. The new parish house has been erected at a cost of about \$20,000.

FINANCE COMMISSION ADVISES GOVERNOR AGAINST AVERY BILL

That the widening of Avery street cannot take place within the present year within Boston's debt limit is declared in a statement which was sent to Governor Foss by the finance commission on Tuesday. The statement reminds the Governor, who on Tuesday signed the bill recently passed by the Legislature, that he had asked it for a report on Boston's financial condition. In part the statement says:

"The facts are as follows: In its letter of April 26 to your excellency the commission stated that the borrowing capacity within the debt limit on that day was \$2,335,105.28. These figures were furnished to the commission on that day by the assistant city auditor. . . . The assistant city auditor should have stated to the commission that the borrowing capacity on that day was \$1,670,105.28, or about \$665,000 less than the figures actually furnished.

"On April 29, three days later than the date of the commission's letter, the borrowing capacity was reduced to \$1,495,105.28 as the mayor signed a loan order for \$175,000 on that day.

"In the light of the corrected figures, it is apparent that the widening cannot be executed in the present year within the debt limit. The commission, however, believes that the correction of the figures furnished by the auditor's office does not weaken the force of the commission's objection to the signing of the Avery street widening bill. The commission renews and emphasizes the statement that there is no need of the enactment into law of the bill in its present form.

"The project is not an absolute necessity; in fact, there are other street improvements which are, in the opinion of the commission, more important. It would be to the interest of the city to delay the project until another year."

KNOCKABOUT PILOT BOAT TAKES FIRST CRUISE IN HARBOR

Leaving the yard of Richard T. Green in Chelsea just before noon today on her trial trip, the new auxiliary knockabout pilot boat, Henry P. Williams, is cruising down Boston harbor today. She will make a circuit of Boston lights and return this afternoon. She is practically complete and will be delivered to the Charleston Pilot Association within a few days.

The boat is 100 feet over all, has 21 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet depth of hold and has a tonnage of 53. She was designed by Thomas F. McManus of Dorchester. The boat is two-masted and has a 60 horsepower gasoline engine expected to develop eight knots an hour.

Capt. George H. Swan of the Charleston Pilot Association is here and will cruise with the vessel and take it down south.

BEEF, POTATOES, ICE AND OIL ALL GO UP IN PRICE

NEW YORK—Prices of beef, potatoes, ice and kerosene were raised today. The retail prices of beef show an advance of from 4 to 10 cents a pound.

Potatoes are at a record price, the reason being short crops. Only for the importation of a low grade of English potatoes dealers say that New York would be without potatoes.

The Standard Oil Company has raised the price of oil one cent a gallon. This is one cent more than was paid when the supreme court handed down the decision ordering the dissolution of the company.

The slight increase in the price of ice came when all were expecting a reduction as the ice crop was heavy.

GOV. FOSS SIGNS WIDE STREET BILL

Governor Foss signed yesterday the bill authorizing Boston to widen Avery street, and presented the quill with which the measure was signed to Senator Lomasney.

The Chamber of Commerce had protested against the passage of this bill, and at noon the Governor gave a hearing to several representatives of the chamber, as well as certain others.

The Governor also signed the resolve appropriating \$500,000 to be expended in 10 years for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but took no action on the "Full train crew" bill.

GEN. CHAMPLIN SAYS DELEGATES-AT-LARGE BELONG TO PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

each of the Roosevelt delegates-at-large today by Sherman L. Cook:

"You were elected yesterday delegate to the Republican national convention under most unusual circumstances. Your personal preference for Theodore Roosevelt for President is well known. It was equally well known that on the direct vote for President Mr. Taft received the majority over Mr. Roosevelt. I now address this open letter to ask you, what any Republican voter of Massachusetts has a right to ask, for whom will you vote at the national convention?"

"It has been the custom of the state convention in days past to instruct, when they believed they understood the temper of the state, the delegation at large. This convention system has been abolished in favor of what your candidate and his supporters in Massachusetts have heretofore considered a more perfect form of instruction, that by direct vote of the Republicans of the state. Much credit has been claimed by various leaders of your faction for this change of method."

Mr. Whipple referred to George Fred Williams' disregard of his instructions and continued:

"You have been clearly instructed by the Republicans of Massachusetts to disregard your personal preference and to vote in the national convention for William H. Taft of Ohio. No legal obligation binds you. It is for you to decide whether you will take the position in accord with the repudiated ethics of Mr. Williams or with the ideals of the commonwealth which has honored you. I think the voters of Massachusetts have a right to an answer to this question."

Champ Clark defeated Governor Wilson in Massachusetts by more than a 2 to 1 majority.

The returns from yesterday's primary are not complete. Three places are yet to be heard from. The leaders of neither side look for a change in the net results. The latest figures on the presidential preference from 330 of the 353 cities and towns give:

Taft 87,117, Roosevelt 83,144, La Follette 2063. Taft's lead over Roosevelt 3974.

Clark 32,972, Wilson 14,859. Clark's lead 18,113.

Delegates at large: Group headed by Baxter and pledged to Roosevelt, 82,687; group headed by Crane and pledged to Taft, 74,835.

The Democratic delegation will be split. Seven of the eight delegates-at-large pledged to Governor Foss were elected. They are free agents, as Mr. Foss has withdrawn from the presidential contest. The remaining 29 delegates are thought to have been secured by Mr. Clark.

Colonel Roosevelt's eight delegates-at-large, headed by Charles S. Baxter of Medford, were elected over the Taft delegation headed by Senator W. Murray Crane. Besides this the colonel carried five of the 14 districts. This would give him one half the delegates. Two districts are to be heard from.

President Taft carried Cambridge on the preferential vote by a narrow majority. All the Roosevelt delegates-at-large were elected over the Taft slate.

In the voting for delegates from the eighth congressional district the two Taft candidates, John Reed and George F. Lovejoy, carried Cambridge by narrow margins.

Former Senator Frank Seiberlich today expressed his regret that many ballots favorable to Mr. Taft and Taft delegates were invalidated because more than eight names had been marked, including his own. Mr. Seiberlich was on the ballot as an independent Taft delegate. Many voted for him as well as for the regular Taft slate of eight.

At Taft headquarters today the supporters were sure of 8 1/2 districts and expect they will get 9 1/2. The following preferential results have been announced: Fall River, Taft 3056, Roosevelt 1800; Taunton, Taft 1013, Roosevelt 1323; Springfield, Taft 2905, Roosevelt 1802; Fitchburg, Taft 720, Roosevelt 890.

BROCKTON—The official canvass of this city's vote in the presidential primaries was completed at 8:50 this morning. Colonel Roosevelt carried each of the seven wards by an overwhelming margin, the total vote of the city being: Roosevelt 2143, Taft 1033. The Roosevelt delegates carried the city. The vote:

Roosevelt delegates: E. B. Keith 2961, Warren A. Swift 2877.

Taft delegates: H. A. Keith 1115, W. O. Luscomb 1168.

Champ Clark was Democratic choice, 779 to 129 for Wilson.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Indications here are that Mr. Roosevelt carried this city by about 300 majority. Errors in counting, which makes the final result undecided. It is probable, however, that all the Roosevelt delegates were elected.

REPUBLICAN VOTES IN THE DISTRICTS

Colonel Roosevelt carried the fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth and fourteenth congressional districts. Mr. Taft is known to have carried the first, second, third, sixth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth and there seemed to be little doubt but that he will get the eighth and tenth districts. The votes cast for the two delegates of each candidate in the respective districts were:

First, Taft 11,826; Roosevelt, 3246. Second, Taft 13,003; Roosevelt, 8072.

Third, Taft, 3786; Roosevelt, 2548 (one city and town missing).

Fourth, Taft, 10,715; Roosevelt, 12,100 (one city and town missing).

Fifth, Taft, 2776; Roosevelt, 3391 (two cities and one town missing).

Sixth, Taft, 12,905; Roosevelt, 12,433 (one city missing).

Seventh, Taft, 10,993; Roosevelt, 13,014 (two cities missing).

Eighth, Taft, 6604; Roosevelt, 6107 (two cities missing).

Ninth, Taft, 2585; Roosevelt, 3773 (one city missing).

Tenth, Taft, 7827; Roosevelt, 7174 (one city missing).

Eleventh, Taft, 12,235; Roosevelt, 9916 (one city and two towns missing).

Twelfth, Taft, 10,097; Roosevelt, 11,104 (one city and two towns missing).

Thirteenth, Taft, 8250; Roosevelt, 5896 (one city and two towns missing).

Fourteenth, Taft, 9823; Roosevelt, 13,131 (one city missing).

MR. TAFT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—Six delegates pledged to Mr. Roosevelt were elected to the national convention at Chicago in the state and second district conventions on Tuesday.

An effort on the part of the progressive Taft leaders to incorporate their opposition to Mr. Roosevelt in the party platform to the extent of forbidding the delegates at large to vote for him under any conditions was prevented.

PENNSYLVANIA CHOOSES TODAY

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Roosevelt supporters who expect to control the Republican state convention to be held here today, plan to name a progressive ticket from top to bottom. The regular Republican organization, under the leadership of Senator Penrose, concede that the Roosevelt faction, headed by William Flinn of Pittsburgh, will name the 12 delegates-at-large.

GEORGIA PRIMARY IS ON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's first presidential primary is being held today. The contest is generally acknowledged to be between Woodrow Wilson and Oscar W. Underwood, but the names of Champ Clark and Judson H. Harmon also will appear on the ballot.

GOV. WILSON GETS DELAWARE

DOVER, Del.—In the Democratic state convention on Tuesday six delegates were named to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, two from each of the three counties of the state. The New Castle and Sussex county delegates are advocates of Governor Wilson. The Kent county selection was not made by the Wilson leaders of that county, but the two delegates are said to favor Governor Wilson.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO GO TO MARYLAND

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Plans for Mr. Roosevelt's campaign in Maryland were arranged on Tuesday after he had wired Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, that he would spend two days in that state, instead of one, as originally scheduled.

He will leave New York on Thursday night and on Friday will speak at Havre de Grace and in the evening at Baltimore. On Saturday he will speak at several towns through the state on a schedule which has not been decided upon. He will reach New York early Sunday morning.

Mr. Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay from his Massachusetts campaign, after spending a few hours at his office in New York. While in New York he made an earlier statement in regard to the "Harvester trust" case, again contradicting President Taft.

BILL REPORTED BARS FOREIGN TRUST VESSELS

WASHINGTON—The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries made a unanimous favorable report today on the Humphrey bill, which will close the ports of the United States to trust-owned foreign vessels. The foreign shipping monopoly is declared to have been defiant and impudent.

The Humphrey bill, which has the approval of the department of justice, provides that no ships whose owner or owners have been adjudged guilty in any court of a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act shall be entitled to clear in a port of the United States.

Vessels violating the provisions of the proposed law will be subject to a fine of \$25,000 and the government may take a lien on the ship for the collection of the fine.

BILL HITS SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON—Shipping commissioners at Gloucester, Mass., and Rockland and Bath, Me., are to be abolished by the appropriation bill reported to the House by the committee today.

Salaries of commissioners are reduced as follows: New Bedford from \$1200 to \$1000; Providence from \$1800 to \$1700. The following reductions in pay are recommended in the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: Paying teller, \$2500 to \$2250; one clerk at \$2000 instead of one assistant; one vault clerk from \$2000 to \$1800; two specie clerks from \$1650 to \$1600 each and three watchmen from \$850 to \$840 each. An additional laborer and guard is recommended at \$720.

REBECCAS ELECT MRS. REEVES

Mrs. Grace M. Reeves of Somerville, was elected president of the Sisters of Rebecca, I. O. S., this afternoon at the annual meeting in Old Fellows hall, 515 Tremont street. Degrees will be conferred this evening by Mrs. Sarah A. Barry, the retiring president.

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MR. ISMAY DISMISSED AS TITANIC INQUIRY IS ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY

WASHINGTON—When the Senate committee investigating the sinking of the Titanic resumes its sitting Friday Senator Smith today said that he hopes to have learned the identity of the mysterious man who told Edward J. Dunn, a New York importer, that the White Star line received a wireless message early Monday morning to the effect that the Titanic sank soon after the collision.

This information was given to the committee Tuesday by Mr. Dunn, who refused to give the name of his informant. He was placed in charge of the deputy sergeant-at-arms and told that he would be detained until the information desired is received by the committee.

Mr. Dunn, still under surveillance of a deputy sergeant-at-arms, left for New York today. Agents of the committee in New York will try to secure the name of the alleged Brooklyn man who gave him his information. Senator Smith may go to New York this afternoon.

Dickinson H. Bishop, one of the survivors, testified that he overheard sailors saying that certain watertight compartments would not close and that they gave up trying after an effort.

Other witnesses who testified Tuesday were C. H. Stengel of Newark, N. J.; Col. Archibald Gracie of Washington, and Mrs. D. H. Bishop, survivors, and J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line. Mr. Ismay was dismissed after answering the questions of the committee which related largely to safety appliances.

Mr. Ismay, and Joseph G. Boxhall and Charles Lightoller, surviving officers of the

NEW ENGLAND TOWN MEETING IN EARLY DAYS



Decorative panel painted by Max Bohm, American artist, in Europe for the library of Cleveland's new court house—Reproduced by permission.

PANEL COMPLETED FOR CLEVELAND'S NEW COURT HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Max Bohm, who has just finished a canvas for the library of the new court house in Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Cleveland, which he staunchly declares to be his home, though he has spent most of the time for the past 25 years in Europe.

He began his art studies at the age of 12 in the Cleveland Art Club and continued them in Europe under M. Jean Paul Laurens and M. Benjamin Constant. The first of his pictures to meet with marked success was painted when he was but 20, and was exhibited in a prominent place at the Paris Salon of 1889.

The Paris press has been most generous in its praise of this foreign artist. In substantial token of the high estimate set upon his work, the French government bought his Salon picture of 1910, entitled "Golden Hours," for the gallery of the Luxembourg.

Mr. Bohm has exhibited at the Royal Academy in London; at the Royal Scottish Association, at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester and other British exhibitions. He has been awarded medals at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1900, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and repeatedly by the Paris Salon, and has exhibited with honors at the different great continental art centers, as well as in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other American cities.

Max Bohm's work is mature in both conception and treatment, manifesting the authority, freedom and poise of a man who has found himself. He has something worth saying and he says it in the most simple, direct, straightforward manner possible, allowing neither the detail nor the technique to obtrude and detract attention from the interior or theme. His effects are legitimate, revealing the highest artistic sense and complete mastery of technique.

The action and masterly handling of mass are what first impress one. Even the tranquility in the quiet, peaceful scenes and subjects which he loves to paint is positive, commanding interest.

His paintings, whether they be landscapes, marines, figures or portraits, are always a decoration, interesting in design and pattern. This is particularly fortunate in respect to his portraits, rendering them of universal interest. It is, perhaps, as a portrait painter that Mr. Bohm is best known.

The subject of the Cleveland decoration is "A New England Town Meeting in the Early Days." The meeting is held out of doors under the spreading branches of a maple tree with flaming autumnal foliage of red and yellow. In the middle distance is the meeting house, a fortified log building. The incident represented is the moment of casting the vote, which is done by dropping the ballots into a hat.

The canvas measures 22 by 8½ feet. The types represented are characterizations taken from old New England portraits. The somber costumes of the Pilgrim fathers stand out strongly against the red leaves of the overhanging maple and the warm green fields. The contrast will be further heightened by the dark oak setting prepared for the canvas in the Cleveland library. The panel is to be so placed that it may be seen from 120 feet, a fitting distance from which to view its heroic figures.

ARGUMENTS OPEN IN SUIT AGAINST THOMAS G. PLANT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Charles F. Choate was to make his argument for the complainant when the superior court resumed its hearing today in the suit brought against Thomas G. Plant by Harry W. Smith of Worcester, who is seeking to recover for a 5 per cent commission alleged to be due for bringing about the sale of the Plant shoe factories and their equipment to the United Shoe Machinery Company for \$6,000,000.

Mr. Plant was a witness Tuesday in his own behalf. He said he told Mr. Smith that if he was instrumental in pulling off any deal he would treat him fairly and would do his utmost to see that the United Shoe Machinery Company treated him fairly. Mr. Plant declared he told Mr. Smith several times he would not pay a 5 per cent commission.

BAY STATE NEWS

ARLINGTON

To still further investigate the needs of the Arlington high school for increased schooling accommodations, Moderator J. G. Brackett has appointed this committee: Frank W. Hodgson, Henry S. Adams, George W. Chickering and M. E. Moore.

Arthur Birch, chairman; David Buttrick, Charles H. Stevens and John F. Scully, the committee on the fund for the new Spy pond athletic field grandstand, reports that over 25 persons contributed to the fund last week. The stand is to be erected by the members of the Arlington Business Men's Association and it will be on the baseball grounds behind the third base. The stand will seat 1000. Under it will be a dressing room with lockers for the athletic teams.

READING

The selectmen have appointed these special officers: Ardene M. Allen, Edward L. Abbott, Timothy Cullinane, Edward M. Crowe, Willard A. Bancroft, Arthur E. Davis, Samuel Brown, Asa Parker, Walter P. Gleason, Oscar H. Lowe, William F. Welch, William E. MacKinley, David H. Whelton, Clement Gleason, William Kidder, C. Morton Skidmore, Jason Zwicker, Joseph C. Shaw, Fred Mitchell, James W. Sias.

Harry E. Cook of Springfield, a past master of the lodge, will assist the degree teams of Good Samaritan lodge, A. F. and A. M., in conferring the fellowcraft and master mason degrees on several candidates at tonight meeting.

WAKEFIELD

Miss Nellie Wilkins, one of the teaching corps of the Boston trade school, will open in the high school this afternoon a special class in millinery and sewing for pupils of the evening schools who desire additional instruction. The school committee will give free use of a room for two afternoons a week the last of June, in response to a request from evening school pupils.

Fred E. Bunker, Edward F. Preston, Clinton H. Stearns, Edward J. Connelly, Harry A. Simonds, William H. Sullivan, J. L. McMahon, George E. Walker and G. E. Campbell have been appointed as a committee to have charge of a municipal celebration of July 4.

BROOKLINE

The contract for stoneware pipes for the ensuing year has been awarded by the selectmen to the Eastern Clay Goods Company.

Teh Woman's Guild of All Saints church will be addressed today at the last meeting of the year by Miss Mary P. Frye on "Recollections of Forty Years in the Brookline Schools."

The Rev. A. W. Littlefield served his connection with the Unitarian church Tuesday after a four years' pastorate.

WEBSTER

An old time concert was given in G. A. R. hall Tuesday night under the direction of Mrs. Robert F. Le.

The new \$60,000 postoffice opened for business this morning. The transferring of the mail was made Tuesday evening and the present postoffice vacated. The new postoffice is a one-story building, with a basement. The exterior construction is of granite and buff brick. The wood work in the interior is of mahogany finish.

QUINCY

The Women's Club held a meeting at the clubhouse Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Glendower Evans delivered an address on "The Minimum Wage." There were vocal solos by Mrs. Henry Tirrell with Mrs. Mary Chandler West accompanist.

George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to be the speaker at the meeting of the Board of Trade this (Wednesday) evening.

NEWTON

Newton Club is to present a minstrel entertainment this evening and tomorrow evening at the clubhouse.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs is planning for its annual meeting to be held May 7. The forenoon will be devoted to a business session. In the afternoon members of Newton Highlands Monday Club are to present "The Melting Pot."

WHITMAN

Mrs. Emma A. Cummings of this town has loaned the historical committee for the Abington two hundredth anniversary celebration several pieces of pewter which are over 200 years old.

Webster lodge, I. O. O. F., will visit Brockton this evening and work the second degree for Electric lodge.

SHIPPING DISPUTE TO BE HELD OVER

NEW YORK—A committee of British ship owners and representatives of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union and Transport Workers' Federation have agreed to hold a joint conference in May for a discussion of the conditions which led to the recent trouble with the seamen and firemen. In the meantime all the men will return to the ships, says a Liverpool message to the New York Herald.

THOMAS C. DAWSON PASSES AWAY

WASHINGTON—Thomas C. Dawson, resident diplomatic officer of the state department, passed away at his home here today. He was a native of Hudson, Wis. His specialty was handling questions that arose in connection with the state department's dealing with Latin American republics. He had been secretary of the United States legation to Brazil and minister resident and consul general to Santo Domingo.

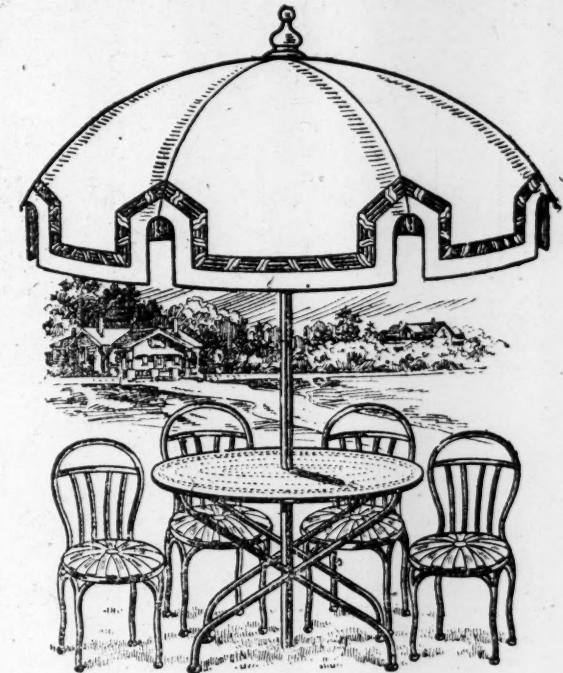
FEW CLIMB MT. ARARAT

Ararat is not a mountain that is climbed every day or even every year. Seventeen ascents have been recorded, says the Wide World, and there is no reason to suppose that any have escaped notice.

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German Umbrellas—(As illustrated above), with an 8-foot spread, removable linen covers with embroidered applique figures, steel pointed stem. Prices, 32.00, 33.50 and 35.00 each.

Lawn Tables—(As illustrated above). A folding table, light green, with perforated top, painted 15.00

Lawn Chairs—(As illustrated above). The crowned steel slats make a soft, durable spring seat, iron frame, light green. Price, 5.50 each.

French Lawn Arm Chairs—Broad spring seat, light green. 12.00

Folding Iron Tables—31x21-inch top. 7.50

With 23-inch round top. 3.75

Lawn Chairs—Spring seat and soft spring back. 7.50

Iron Stand—14x11-inch top. 4.75

Folding Iron Chairs—With two slats in back. 2.50

With four slats in back. 2.75

Umbrella Tent—Something new in American. An oblong umbrella with attachable flaps on three sides. 48.00

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CANADA SUPREME COURT JUDGE MAKES RECIPROCITY PLEA

"It is ridiculous that the commercial barrier, lack of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, should continue," said Sir Louis H. Davies, senior judge of the supreme court of Canada and deputy governor-general of Canada, who was the principal guest at the annual banquet of the members of the International Club of Boston at their clubhouse on Dudley street, Roxbury, Tuesday night.

"Boston, of all cities, in former days was the mecca for the people of the provinces coming to the United States," he said. "I am glad to know that so many have made their homes in this city."

"Canada and the United States have had many differences, but we have always settled them by arbitration, although you people of the United States generally got the better of the argument. We still hope to settle in the future as in the past by the same method."

Other speakers were Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, Edward F. McSweeney and Samuel J. Elder, Mayor Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Governor Luce, Henry V. Cunningham was toastmaster.

JOUETT MAKES 32.55 KNOTS IN TRIAL

ROCKLAND, Me.—Torpedo boat destroyer Jouett exceeded her contract requirements in each of a series of standardization trials over the Rockland course Tuesday. In the four-hour endurance run her average speed was 32.26 knots, the highest speed attained in any one hour being 32.55 knots.

The Jouett will be put through two more four-hour runs today, one at 25 knots and another at 16 knots, to test coal and water consumption. She also backed over the course at 17 knots an hour.

TEN FENCERS FOR OLYMPICS TO BE PICKED TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Dr. G. M. Hammond, who is in charge of the selection of the fencing team to represent the United States at the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, will take the first active steps toward this end this evening. Dr. Hammond will entertain Charles F. Tatham, W. Scott O'Connor and M. J. Edeveria at dinner at the New York Athletic Club house, and after dinner the task of picking the preliminary contestants will be undertaken. Ten will be chosen and these will compete for the six places on the team in bouts to be held at the New York A. C.

The competitions will be devoted principally to obtaining the best men with the foils and duelling swords. The sabers, being of minor importance, will not be specially considered, but it is thought likely that men who prove proficient with the first two weapons will also be able to give satisfactory account of themselves in the sabers.

In Europe the duelling swords are considered the real test of the fencers and the committee will endeavor to decide on the six best men with this weapon who are also clever with the foils, irrespective of club or territorial affiliations. Besides the champions developed at the recent fencing championships, Sherman Hall in the foils, A. Z. V. Post in the duelling swords and C. A. Bill in the sabers, there will be a dangerous competitor in C. H. Breed of the Fencers Club, who won the national titles with the foils and duelling swords last year, but did not compete this year. Post is considered almost sure to make the team, as besides being at the top with the swords he is clever with both the foils and sabers. The committee expects to be able to announce the team before May 10.

WEBSTER WORKERS JOIN I. W. W. WEBSTER, Mass.—Francis D. Miller of Chicago, representative of the I. W. W., who has been in general charge of the strike of 1000 operatives in the North Village mills of S. Slater & Sons, Inc., Tuesday enrolled 400 textile workers in the Industrial Workers of the World, making the total membership of the Webster order about 2000 employees of the three big Slater mills.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE ELECTS OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Women's Municipal League of Boston yesterday afternoon in the Twentieth Century Club Mrs. J. T. Bowker, president of the league, spoke of the widespread interest in the work.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. T. Bowker, president; Mrs. H. P. Kidder, Miss Mary S. Ames and Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., vice-presidents; Mrs. Sumner B. Pearmain, secretary; Miss Grace B. Day, assistant secretary and treasurer; Arthur Lyman, treasurer.

The honorary vice-presidents are: Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and Miss S. L. Arnold.

STANDARD OIL ASKS TO PAY \$50,000 FINE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana asked the supreme court of Missouri today for permission to pay the \$50,000 fine, assessed at the time it was fined and forbidden to do business in the state.

The request was made in a motion by the oil company's attorneys who also asked that the company be allowed to continue business in Missouri, since all trust connection had been dissolved.

NATURAL HISTORIANS TO MEET

Boston Society of Natural History will hold its annual meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, at its rooms, Boylston and Berkeley streets. Election of officers and reports of the curator, secretary, librarian, treasurer, trustees and of the Walker prize committee, will be received. Dr. Hervey W. Shiner will present a paper.

The best cooks always use

Burnett's Vanilla

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY PRACTICAL COSTUME TASK OF RICH HOUSEKEEPER

Separate blouse and three-piece skirt

She has several residences to look after

SEPARATE blouses of dainty materials are always needed, always worn. This one is made with a yoke that is extended to form a front portion or plastron and it allows effective use of two materials. The neck is made round and the sleeves are made to the elbows only, but if a more practical blouse is wanted the neck can be made high and the sleeves long, as indicated in the back view.

All waisting materials are appropriate, for this waist is just as good for thin silks, pongee and the like as it is for the lawns and batistes.

For the yoke can be used a contrasting material or the same, just as liked. A very pretty effect could be obtained by using the blouse entirely of handkerchief lawn and embroidering the plain portions with little daisies or some other simple design. The tucks are arranged on becoming lines and the waist is shapely and well fitting. The separate sleeves are sewed to the armholes.

The skirt is cut in three pieces and the front portions are overlapped, such treatment making an important and noticeable feature of current styles. In this case the waist is made high and no belt is required, but many women find the natural waist line more becoming, and both treatments are correct.

In the illustration the skirt is made of serge, but it offers a good idea for any material that can be made in tailored style. If liked the overlapped corners can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378.



THE problem which the millionaire housekeeper has to face is the keeping, not of one house, but of several. She has her town house and her country houses—two or three, or more. The problem of keeping the country house differs little from that of the city house, excepting in the procuring of supplies. It is the change from one house to another that makes the matter complicated and difficult at times, says the Woman's Magazine.

Take, for instance, a great country house like that of Mrs. John Hays Hammond at Gloucester, a house which will be opened only for a definite portion of the year. How does one organize such an opening? Mrs. Hammond is one of the women of whom one reads not infrequently that she has gone down to open her country house; and it is literally true. Many times, however, it is not feasible for the mistress herself to go, as a life of pressing social affairs leaves one not quite a free agent.

Then the housekeeper and a few housemaids are sent down, perhaps conveyed by the butler, who will in person superintend some parts of the unpacking before he returns to superintend the family removal.

The linen room in a certain great Newport house is one that would delight

any woman. On three sides are great presses, with glass doors, in which lie piles of snowy linen. On each shelf are the markers, with numbers and hieroglyphics corresponding to the book in which all are catalogued, and the towels lie usually in dozens, bound around with ribbon straps.

There is a distinctive pattern for each bedroom, and each strap has its monogram and embroidered number. The table linen is a beautiful sight; lovely lunch cloths, rich lace and embroidery, smaller exquisite tray cloths and great table cloths of rich damask, which will cover the table seating 50 guests.

This linen closet, in charge of the housekeeper, is opened only once a day, when she gives out the linen to the chambermaids and receives the incoming supplies of various kinds. Much time is given, of course, to the mending of the linen. This is the personal work of the housekeeper in the small household, or is done under her direction in a larger one. At one end of the linen room is a long mending table, with deep drawers and a cupboard below fitted for every need. Through the center of the room run one or two long tables for counting out and sorting. There are the electric irons to take out the last crease from lunch or tray cloth before it is sent out.

DANDELIONS MAKE GOOD SALAD

Well liked when boiled with bacon

UNDER cultivation the dandelion makes one of the most delicate salads in the market; the wild ones, when only the tender leaves are used, come a close second. As a pot herb the young dandelions cannot be excelled. Later the leaves become bitter and must be boiled in two or three waters or else given up.

Vegetable roties may be made of dandelion leaves. Wash thoroughly and boil in salted water until tender. Strain through a colander, pressing with a

weight to extract all the moisture. Put into a frying pan with a little cream, the yolks of two eggs, salt and pepper to season, as well as any other seasoning herbs desired. Heat through, spread the mixture on neat slices of stale bread and fry quickly in hot butter or drippings. Garnish with chopped hard-boiled eggs and season with oil, vinegar, salt, pepper and fine chopped parsley.

Dandelion and bacon salad—Dandelion combined with bacon is a new idea for a salad. Try it for dinner the first time you get a mess of white and tender dandelion leaves. Take a quart of the white dandelion leaves and wash well, using several waters. Drain, spitting dry between the folds of a towel. Arrange in the salad bowl and season with salt and pepper. Cut two ounces of bacon into small dice, put into a frying pan over the fire and cook until a golden brown. Five minutes or less will suffice for the cooking. Add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, toss until hot, pour over the dandelion leaves and serve.

Dandelions boiled with bacon—Clean thoroughly a half peck of dandelions and put over the fire with boiling water to cover. Cook 10 minutes, drain, return to the pan and cover barely with fresh boiling water. Add one pound of bacon, two onions chopped, some salt and a bit of red pepper. Cover and boil until tender and nearly dry. Take up the dandelions and mound on a hot dish, surround with a circle of bacon sliced thin and serve with boiled potatoes. Dandelions are also nice cooked with corned beef or tongue.

Dandelions as a vegetable—Cut off the coarse outer leaves, wash well, then leave in cold water for an hour to crisp. Drain, throw in a saucepan of boiling water that has been salted and simmer for 20 minutes or half an hour, if full grown. Turn into a colander, extract all the liquor, then chop. Place a tablespoonful of butter in a stew-pan, and when melted add a tablespoonful of flour. Add the greens, toss lightly with a wooden spoon and when the butter is absorbed, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg and moisten suitably with broth or gravy. Toss 10 minutes longer, add, if you like, a tablespoonful of cream, sweet or sour, and serve hot with a garnish of toast points or croutons. Other greens may be cooked in the same way.—Delineator.

DOILIES INSTEAD

The possessor of a beautiful mahogany or rosewood table no longer hides it beneath a large damask tablecloth, for these have given way to the vogue for sets of linen mats, including large oval ones to be placed beneath the dishes, small circular ones for the meat plates and still smaller ones for use with cheese or salad plates, says the Pittsburgh Sun.

The change in fashion is all on the side of the decorative, for not only are the mats extremely beautiful in themselves, but they afford an opportunity likewise for the display of a fine dining table, the darkness of the wood showing up to advantage the silver and cut glass arranged upon it.

The mats themselves are usually placed upon others of thin wicker or of closely twisted string, in order to obviate the possibility of harm to the table through the heat of the dishes.

BABY'S AFGHAN

A pretty summer afghan for the baby's carriage is made of strips of handkerchief linen held together with inch and a half wide chum lace, which also edges the cover, says the Philadelphia Times. This is lined with pink or blue silk, and ornamented on the outside with a large satin bow. This makes a dainty protection, and is not heating.

GIRL FOUND MONEY IN SCARFS

She made them and sold them through a milliner

A GIRL who had many artistic ideas—and what is much more, the ability to carry them out successfully—began to make scarfs of various sorts, and sell them through her milliner, who was glad to undertake them as a side line.

All of the work of making the scarfs was done at home, and a great many of them were made from remnants. The girl who started this little business had a regular understanding with the saleswomen in certain department stores to save for her attractive bits of silk, chiffon, crepe de chine and lace.

Such a business would not succeed anywhere but in a big city, where people like luxuries and have the means to buy them. It might, however, be started at a watering place, where people of means are accustomed to go, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

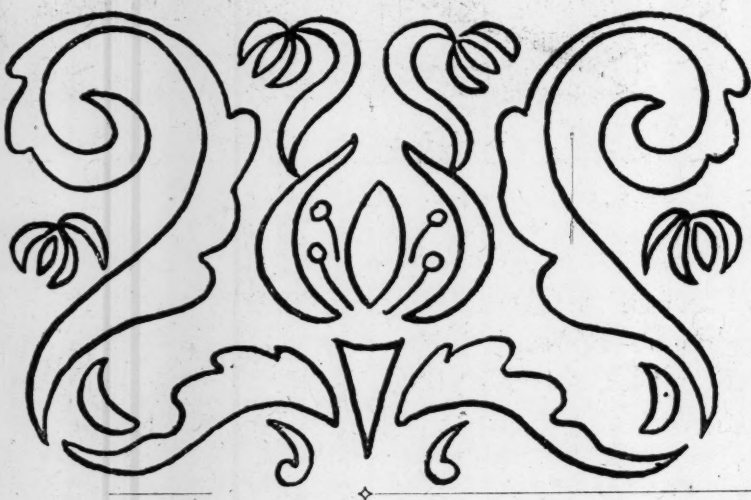
All of the scarfs must, of course, be unusually attractive and odd, and as different as possible from the shop styles. Here are some of the styles which this particular girl found to sell very well.

Her most popular scarf was a two-yard and a half length of narrow crepe de chine, with a two-inch hem, hemstitched with plain hemstitching. These she made in many colors, white, black, pink, blue, lavender, rose, maize. She could make three in a day if she applied herself to the work. They were well, laundered nicely, and could be sold at moderate price.

Another lovely scarf was of a length

STENCIL FOR TOP OF BOX OR BAG

Design may be embroidered, if preferred



THIS pattern may be embroidered instead of stenciled if desired. It will be effective if the large leaves are worked in the solid satin stitch in dull green, the central figure in gray and the small flowers in red. The dots may be worked as French knots in green. Use mercerized cotton No. 25 or filo floss.

Directions for stenciling—An inexpensive way of making a stencil design is to take a sheet of heavy manila paper, lay the pattern upon it, slipping a sheet of transfer paper between. Then draw firmly over the lines of the design with

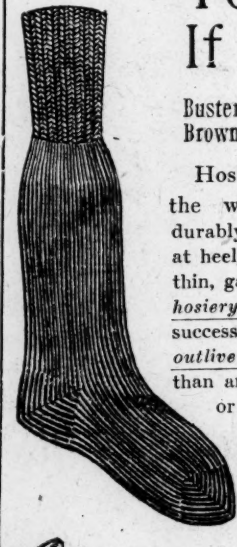
a hard sharp pencil. When the design is reproduced upon the manila paper, fasten the paper upon a smooth hard surface with thumb tacks. Then with a sharp pointed knife cut along all the lines of the design. A pair of curved scissors will be of assistance also. The stencil should be covered with a thin coat of paraffin or dipped in linseed oil and allowed to dry thoroughly so that when the color is applied it will not blur. Tapestry dyes or oil paints may be used, thinned with turpentine. Linen, crash, burlap, cheese cloth or denim take the colors well. Lay your design on the material and apply the color very carefully with a short round brush, carefully squeezing out all extra moisture. The stenciled design may be finished in rope silk in the outline stitch if desired.

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Be A Wise Woman!

TRIED RECIPES

APPLE FRUIT CAKE WITHOUT EGGS

ONE cup sugar, one half cup of shortening, one half cup of cut raisins and dates, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one quarter teaspoonful of cloves, half nutmeg, one and three fourths cups of flour and one cup of apple sauce with one teaspoonful of soda stirred in sauce the last thing.—National Magazine.

CELERY WITH CREAM SAUCE

Three heads of celery, one pint of milk, butter the size of an egg, flour to thicken and salt to season. Wash and scrape the celery, cut into pieces one inch long and simmer in salted water for half an hour. Make a cream sauce of the milk thickened with flour, with butter and salt for seasoning. Add the celery, from which the water has been drained, and serve in a heated dish.

HOT CHICKEN SHORTCAKE

Here is a good way to convert the remnants of a chicken stew or fricassee into a tempting and savory dish. Free the chicken from skin and bones and cut into small slivers. Put the meat on to heat in enough gravy to make it quite moist. Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt with one pint of flour. Rub one teaspoonful of lard and butter into the flour, then stir in three quarters of a cup of milk. Stir the dough into a small ball and roll into a cake about an inch thick. Bake in a quick oven about 15 minutes. When done, open the edge with a knife and tear the cake in two. After spreading the hot chicken on the lower half replace the upper half. Over the whole pour a generous amount of hot chicken gravy and serve at once.

CREAMED CARROTS

One quart carrots, one tablespoon finely chopped onion, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour, one cup milk, one teaspoon chopped parsley, one teaspoon salt, dash pepper. Put the carrots on in boiling water enough to cover, boil until tender, drain, put the butter and onion into saucepan and cook one minute, add the flour and mix well, then add the cold milk slowly, stir until smooth and creamy and add the salt and pepper and add to the carrots; sprinkle with the parsley.—Buffalo Commercial.

WEEDS DESTROYED

To get rid of weeds on a gravel walk, sprinkle the gravel with coarsely ground rock salt and rake it under the gravel. This will dissolve gradually from the rains and no weeds or grass will grow where salt has touched. Do not employ this method where a sloping walk is bordered by grass, for the salt water will run into and destroy the grass.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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HOW AN EXPERT BOILS A HAM

Juices and flavor are kept in the meat

DR. E. W. MAGRUDER of the Virginia state department of agriculture, the great authority on curing hams and bacon, is quoted in a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture as giving the following directions for boiling a ham:

"A large ham—say, 18 pounds—is much better flavored, sweeter and more juicy than a small one—say under eight pounds.

"Wash the ham thoroughly, then soak in cold water several hours, the time varying with the size of the ham. This soaking is to dissolve out the excess of salt. The ham is then put in a boiler full of boiling water. The temperature should then be lowered slightly and the boiler just kept simmering. Keep the water just barely boiling for 4 1/2 hours for an 18-pound ham; that is, a quarter of an hour for each pound of ham. If the hams are larger or smaller, vary the time to suit the weight. As the water boils out, add

fresh boiling water, and always keep the boiler full. For very large hams it is advisable to cook in two waters.

"Why should the ham be put in boiling water? Portions of the lean meat, the albumin and some of the juices and flavors are soluble in warm water, while boiling water coagulates the albumin just as it does the white of an egg. So, if put in cold water and heated to the boiling point, some albumin and much of the delicate flavors which are so sought after in hams would be dissolved out by the water as it warmed up to the boiling point; but if put into boiling water, the albumin is coagulated at once on the surface and all the juices and flavors are sealed in and kept there till eaten. While cooking the ham is just kept at the boiling point of water, which is sufficient heat to cook it thoroughly without separating the fibers or boiling it to pieces, as a rapid or hard boiling would do."

Italian Forces Playing Into Hands of the Arabs in Tripoli

Invaders Hopelessly Unfitted to Make Headway Against Turks and Tribesmen, and Stay in Crowded Area Along Coast—Are Losing Ground by Dilatory Tactics, Says Eye-Witness In Telling About the Difficulties of Their Situation

PAN-ISLAMISM NOW QUESTION OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE IN DISPUTED LAND

Detailed particulars have been missing to such a degree from despatches in regard to Italy's campaign in Tripoli that the following article, based on an interview with an eye-witness of recent conditions there, is peculiarly valuable. The article is the first detailed account of what has been going on behind the scenes in Tripoli and indicates clearly the almost insurmountable difficulties faced by the Italian troops since the Turks drilled the Arabs into a better fighting force. The question of Pan-Islamism is said by this observer to be looming prominently in Tripoli and it is the Arabs and not the Turks with whom Italy in reality is contending.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. George Frederick Abbott is well known as an English writer and has already published more than one book on travel. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and has earned several classical distinctions. He has made a special study of the Balkan peninsula and has had a wide journalistic experience. Among his numerous publications is the well-known volume "Turkey in Transition," published in 1909.

With the object of obtaining accurate information on the subject of Tripoli and the present campaign between Italy and Turkey, and with the idea of embodying his experience in a book, Mr. Abbott proceeded to northern Africa at the latter end of last year, and remained about four months with the Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Tripoli. Mr. Abbott has but recently returned to England from his interesting journey, and was willing to spend some hours discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Before approaching the subject he stated that he had read with much interest the interview with the Turkish minister in Constantinople which he noted had been republished in the columns of the Outlook in London. Being himself well acquainted with the Balkan peninsula and knowing several of the ministers with whom the interviews had been held, it was, perhaps, possible for Mr. Abbott to speak with more than usual frankness.

Italian Operations

In reply to a question as to the wisdom of the military tactics employed by the Italians, Mr. Abbott explained that the Italians would have much to answer for at a later date. To begin with, they had, up to the present, really occupied nothing more than Tripoli and one or two other points on the east coast, having extended no further than some four or five miles inland. "On the west," he said, "they had taken the village of Giraresh, which is little more than a suburb of Tripoli. This village was not even supplied with a garrison and had no means of defense, not being considered of any importance by the Turks. From Giraresh the Italians attempted to advance some months later to Zanzoureh. This," Mr. Abbott said, speaking entirely from memory, "occurred in the month of January, but they were repulsed and driven out of two lots of trenches by the Turks and Arabs, with the result that Zanzoureh is still in the hands of the Turks, who have now commenced to fortify it. From this position the Italians have found it impossible to dislodge the Turks. This shows, therefore, that the Italian forces are unable to advance at all on the west side of Tripoli. On the east side," Mr. Abbott continued, "the Italian forces are exactly where they were the first day." The Turks were compelled to evacuate Tripoli and the points in the immediate neighborhood, owing to the impossibility of remaining within range of the Italian naval guns. On Dec. 4 the Italians advanced to Ain Zara, which is the furthest limit they have reached in a southern direction from Tripoli, and is only some seven or eight miles from the coast. "So far," he explained, "there have been really only two fights, the one at Ain Zara and one at Giraresh in January." Here Mr. Abbott explained that his visit had not extended beyond the hinterland of Tripoli and that he would, therefore, say nothing with regard to all that had occurred at Benghazi, Derna and other places.

Arabs Joining Turks

Asked as to the number of Turkish troops at present engaged in the Tripoli hinterland, he smiled and said that it would obviously be unfair for him to say anything on that point, but he explained that the Turks were being continually reinforced by thousands upon thousands of Arabs who were flocking from the interior to their assistance.

"It would, perhaps, be interesting," he continued, "if I were to tell you something about the latest accomplishment of the Italians at Bukamesh. I was there early in December, about the 4th, I think, and I was surprised to find that the place had not been taken when the Italians first landed in Tripoli, as it is only some 20 miles from the Tunisian frontier, added to which the place was only garrisoned by six Turkish soldiers, who occupied one of the old square towers you meet with in that part of the country and which are erected merely to repel raiders. This tower is provided with loopholes and in no way intended to resist attacks from modern artillery. Also, it is painted white, and affords an admirable target. To me the



(Copyright by Lafayette)
GEORGE FREDERICK ABBOTT

most extraordinary feature of the whole proceeding was the quantity of shell, both large and small, which the Italians had fired at this tower without producing any apparent result worth mentioning. I could not understand how they had failed to demolish the whole structure; it seemed to me incredible that the Italian gunners should find it possible to miss this admirable white-washed target. As regards the occupation of this point it will not interfere with the Turks in the least; neither will it interfere with the commerce or the caravans which cross the frontier some considerable distance to the south. If the Italians wish to make any impression on the country at all they must advance not five but 30 or 50 miles into the interior. This, however, they have not done and do not seem capable of doing. This great accomplishment, then, resolves itself into the successful attack, after the expenditure of a considerable amount of ammunition, on a small tower occupied by six Turkish private soldiers; and, as I have said, the post is one of no importance to the Turks.

No Advantage Gained

"What, then, do you think was the main object of the Italians attacking these soldiers in the tower?" it was asked.

"You will have seen," Mr. Abbott said, "that the Italians made a feint on Zouara, subsequently landing at Bukamesh. I did not actually witness the operations, so I cannot say whether the feint was a part of their preconceived tactics, or whether it was the failure of the Italians to accomplish their object, which resulted in their repulse by the Turks. In any case, the landing at Bukamesh was carried out and advertised with the sole object of showing that they had done something, that they had occupied another point on the coast. Those who know the country, however, realize that the advantage gained by the Italians is nil. If only at the commencement of hostilities an Italian army had advanced from Bukamesh down the Tunisian frontier they would have produced a great and lasting effect, and instead of not only the Italians but all foreigners now being derided by the Arabs, the prestige of Europeans would have been raised very considerably.

"Reverting once more to Zouara, I would like to point out that the Italians are still not in possession of that place, and as a matter of fact if the Italians were to occupy Zouara it would not materially affect the situation as regards the Turks. It is quite possible that the Italians would be glad to be able to announce their occupation of this point, but they have certainly not been able to accomplish it up to the present."

Drilling the Arabs

In the meantime the Turks are presumably actively engaged in improving their position," it was asked.

"Yes indeed," he replied, "the Turks have certainly not wasted their time, for, as you know, the drilling of the Arabs has been continued steadily, and they are rapidly becoming a more organized and better fighting force. Excellent rains have occurred also in the interior, and this coming after four years of drought has insured for the

natives excellent crops which will be ripe in the month of June, so that there is abundance of provisions. As a matter of fact the war can go on for an indefinite length of time and cost the Turks next to nothing, since the bulk of the money required is provided by private subscriptions which come from all over the world."

In reply to a question as to what he thought of the Arabs from his own observation, Mr. Abbott explained that the two most remarkable features of these magnificent men are that they know neither fear nor fatigue. "As regards supplies," he continued, "you would be surprised if you saw how little they require to last them for a day. The Arab, who, as you know, is a born fighter, will subsist with ease on just a handful of barley meal per day. If the Arab is rich, he will knead this into a kind of dough, using oil, but if he is poor he will use water, and to this may, perhaps, be added a few dates. As a matter of fact the Arabs are having a holiday at the front because they are never so happy as when engaged in this kind of occupation, and for the next two months they will have nothing to attract them back to the interior."

Attitude of France

Referring to the difficulties which had arisen between France and Italy on the subject of Turkish officers and others finding their way into the country across the frontier, Mr. Abbott explained that at one time the French authorities were most particular with regard to this matter. Gradually, however, it was found to be impossible to guarantee that every bale of provisions which passed across the frontier on the caravans, which have been more than usually numerous, owing to the drought, was not going to increase the supplies of the Turkish forces, added to which the behavior of the Italian government with respect to the French steamers did not tend to increase the friendly feeling between the two nations. "It must be remembered also," he continued, "that it would require a whole army corps to properly protect the frontier, and if the Italians wish for adequate protection they should land an army of their own men, for it stands to reason that the natives on either side of the frontier are friends and only too glad to do all that they can to assist one another; in fact, the native troops are in sympathy with the Arabs."

The question was then asked as to how the failure of the Italians to conquer the country would affect the Arabs generally, especially as regards what is known as the Pan-Islamic movement. To this Mr. Abbott replied, "The effect will, in my opinion, be serious and far-reaching; far more so indeed than is generally realized. Unless you know the country and the people, it would be difficult to appreciate the attitude of the Arabs towards all those who are not of their race, and I believe you will be surprised when I tell you that when the Italians first landed in Tripoli, there was friction of a serious nature between the Turks and the Arabs who are at present fighting so magnificently for them. Then again, there are the Arabs of the coast and the Arabs who live in the hinterland and the interior. The coast Arabs do appreciate the difference between the various European nations, but to the Arabs from the interior all foreigners are 'Roumi,' and you may, perhaps, be surprised to learn that to many of them even the Turks come under this designation."

Contempt Aroused

"As I have pointed out, the Italians have entirely failed to impress the Arabs; on the contrary, they have done everything to inspire contempt and instead of having them on their side they have alienated their sympathies from them. Not only by dropping bombs from their aeroplanes, but by the use of air-vessels, by the ineffective way in which they have used their guns and in what is looked upon as the failure of their warships, the hatred and contempt of the Arabs has been roused to such a pitch that one of their leading chiefs said to me with all the emphasis of a fanatic oriental, 'Even if the commander of the Turkish troops were to withdraw his forces tomorrow, we would continue the war until we had driven the Italians into the sea!'

"It would be difficult for you to imagine," Mr. Abbott continued, "with what disgust the Arabs view the operations of the Italians. The warfare in which the Arabs delight is open fighting in the plains, and they maintain that the warfare waged by the Italians is not warfare at all. They will not

come out and face us,' they say, 'but dig trenches and burrow underground like frightened animals.' At this point Mr. Abbott said, 'You doubtless know how gossip and news spreads like wildfire among these orientals, and it is easy to appreciate how sentiments such as these expressed by this chief, spread throughout the land, and herein lies what I consider such a dangerous feature. Until quite recently the Arabs were not familiar with the tactics of modern warfare, but now they are rapidly becoming drilled and well organized, and, what is more, they are beginning to say that France has merely accomplished what she has in Morocco, and other European powers have done the same in other parts of Africa simply because the Arabs were not fitted, and when once the present organization is more complete they will be in a position to oppose and repel these foreign invaders. This then brings us to the question of Pan-Islamism, and with all due deference to any and all assertions made by cabinet ministers and others, there is no question that efforts have been made to inculcate and spread the idea of Pan-Islamism with a view to rousing the fanaticism of the Muhammadans to such a pitch that they will turn and drive out those whom they look upon as their oppressors."

Pan-Islamism Development

"An instructive instance of the development of this organization occurred not long ago in Tunis," he continued, "when the boycott of the tramways took place. Disgusted with the behavior of the Italian troops, the Arabs declared that they must have equal or even superior wages to the Italian laborers employed. Their request not being granted, the Arabs refused to ride in the trams, with dire results to the company. Energetic steps were taken to put a stop to the movement and seven of the principal leaders were accused of political intrigues and deported to France. In order, however, that the authorities should not be accused of partiality, seven Italians were treated in a similar manner. I mention this as a small instance proving the truth of what I have said with regard to the Pan-Islamic movement, and I think you will see what I mean when I say, that the hopeless incompetence of the Italians is simply playing into the hands of the Arabs. One man I met, a wandering dervish, was most energetic in preaching a holy war, and he himself explained to me how in a few years I should see not only the Italians, but the French and other Europeans driven out of north Africa."

It was then asked if all that had been said with respect to the forthcoming support of Turkey by the great Senoussi tribe was true. "Although I have not been at Benghazi, I understand that the Senoussis are very strong in that neighborhood and are giving their support to Enver Bey, and it is more than probable, indeed practically certain, that the Senoussi will help all along the line. It is reported that the Sheikh el Senoussi has already left his center, which is 50 days' journey or even more from the seat of war. If this is so and the help of the Senoussi is forthcoming you can picture to yourself a vast army of Arabs pouring up from the interior, and from Ghadames, which is, perhaps, one of the most important centers which the French will undoubtedly take in order to prevent its occupation by the Italians. Knowing that they have so great a power to assist them, it is, therefore, scarcely to be wondered at that the Turkish government refuse to listen to terms of peace."

Reverting once more to the remarkable physique of the Arabs, Mr. Abbott said, "While I was walking from one point to another, some Arabs were not quite satisfied as to whether I was friend or foe and detained me prisoner while I arranged for the proper permit to be obtained. It was at the tower of Sid Ali on the coast that I witnessed what to me was a remarkable performance. The Arabs were preparing a meal of which I was to partake, and they had some cube sugar which they wanted to break up. Instead of using some small stones or pieces of wood, plenty of which were available, one of the Arabs picked up one of the Italian shells I have already referred to, a shell of which he had been blown off, and with the greatest ease imaginable tore off a portion of it and handed it to the other Arab to use as a hammer. The shell had been fired from a naval gun, so you can imagine what a feat of strength the breaking of it presented to me. The Arab's friends, however, thought nothing of it."

Thinks Question Serious

"Do you think then," it was asked, "that this question of Pan-Islamism is really serious?" "Yes," Mr. Abbott replied, "I consider it is most important and most serious, in spite of the fact that so many people declare that it does not exist."

"It would then doubtless be as true to say that the question of Pan-Islamism does not exist as it would be to say that syndicalism is of no account," "Exactly," was the reply.

"Do you think then that the Muhammadans in India, in Arabia, in Africa, will unite and turn as one man against Europeans?"

"That is a question not very easy to answer. In India, for instance, there are many differences, geographical and others, between the various races, added to which many of the Indians have simply been converted to Muhammadanism. I think, however, that there is no question about the growth of Pan-Islamism in say, Africa, Arabia and Turkey, and especially in northern Africa it is easy to see with what facility they can unite in a purely strategic sense, and it is equally easy to realize what an advantage the Arab has over the European in that country."

Referring to the 60,000 Italian troops in Tripoli, Mr. Abbott explained that the situation was far from satisfactory. "The town of Tripoli," he said, "was already overcrowded, as oriental towns generally are, with the result that the situation has been rendered much worse by the quartering of these men in the place. It is, therefore, obvious that with the summer coming on the outlook for the Italians is anything but promising."

Really Arabs' Cause

In further discussing the general situation, it was interesting to note that Mr. Abbott referred to the war as no longer being a war between the Italians and the Turks but between the Italians and the Arabs. "Although," he added, "as I have explained, the Arabs are supporting the Turks with the utmost loyalty and enthusiasm. Reverting once more to the friction between the Turks and the Arabs to which I referred, I noted carefully the characteristics of these two people, and I feel that they may best be compared to the English and the French with the characteristics of both much emphasized, and I realized that this was the cause of what friction there was. I would like to add, however, that being co-religionists they have a common enemy, the Italians, and that for all purely military purposes there is absolutely no friction."

Continuing, Mr. Abbott said, "When I say that the war is now a war between the Italians and the Arabs, I mean that whatever happens, the Arabs will never rest contented so long as the Italians are in occupation of Tripoli, and as an Arab chief said to me recently, 'if the Turkish commander retired, we would continue the war for 60 years.' This expression is the Arab way of implying forever."

The question of massacres and other atrocities having occupied so large a portion of the European press, Mr. Abbott was asked if he felt able to say anything definite on the subject. Referring to the massacres specifically, he said, "I was not present at any and have always refused to take anybody's word as to what occurred on those occasions. I have, however, formed my opinion from indirect evidence, and it was on an occasion when I heard a man discussing this question that I realized, perhaps, more fully than ever how intense was the disgust felt by the Arabs for the Italians and their behavior. 'All this is not war,' that man said, 'for they have come here to murder old men, women and children.' On more than one occasion also the hospital authorities heard native women under their care describing how women of their acquaintance had been slaughtered by the Italians. There was, therefore, little doubt left in my mind as to what had occurred."

Italian Missiles

Continuing Mr. Abbott referred to what had always been most strongly condemned, namely the use of a form of dum dum bullets. "That the Italians are using these is beyond all question, for he had some which had been brought from Bugansa, a place to the south of Ain Zara. 'One of these bullets was,' he said, 'given to an Austrian correspondent and another to a correspondent of the French Le Temps.' As is usual in bullets of this design, 'there was,' Mr. Abbott explained, 'a small portion of lead projecting through the envelope, which was made of brass instead of nickel. The bullet was then cut into segments or sections, the whole contained within the envelope.' It is needless to point out that the use of such bullets in civilized warfare is entirely contrary to all international agreements. 'With regard to the bombs dropped from dirigibles, and which, the reports relate, have resulted in so much damage to the enemy, these announcements, I

know," Mr. Abbott declared, "to be wholly misleading." He then explained in detail the design of these bombs, which were charge with dynamite and operated if they struck hard ground in such a manner as to properly fire the detonator contained in the center of the charge. "These bombs," he said, "were some four feet long, and out of the six which I saw dropped but one exploded, and that did not do any injury to any one."

"The dirigible," he continued, "appearing above the sky line and coming straight towards us, had the appearance of a dull gray disc, like a murky looking moon. There were, on that occasion, two dirigibles, one following the other. They made for a hilltop upon which were a few Arab horsemen, evidently thinking they were the Turkish staff officers who were there on the previous day. As soon, however, as the Arabs saw the dirigibles were engaged in dropping bombs they dispersed. Of the six bombs dropped, one was lost, one burst without doing any damage, and four were picked up and brought into headquarters where they were photographed by some of the newspaper correspondents. From my own experience I can only presume that the more recent reports as to the dire effects of these bombs on the Turkish forces are as misleading as the previous ones." The humanitarian motives professed by the Italians were then discussed, and Mr. Abbott was asked if he agreed with the opinion that the Italians have not advanced with greater rapidity into the interior owing to their desire to conquer the country with as little loss as possible. "My answer to that," he replied, "is that the Italians have surely lost and caused the Arabs to lose far more by occupying an already crowded area by additional troops, and by keeping them in the trenches, than they could possibly have lost by a series of engagements. Again, if the Italians are waging a war on such humane lines, how is one to explain the clearing of the oases when the women and children were compelled to flee to the Turks for protection?"

"What is your opinion of the fighting qualities of the Italian?" it was asked.

One Real Engagement

"So far," he answered, "the Italians have fought but one real engagement and that was at Birtobras, when they were beaten by 500 Arabs. On this occasion the Italians, over 2000 strong, fought with machine guns, mountain guns and perhaps field artillery. The fight lasted all day and if the Arab reinforcements which the Turks were awaiting had arrived in time to turn the Italian flank, the latter would have been hopelessly routed and taken prisoners. As it was, however, owing to Arabs not being so well organized as they are now, they failed to realize what was required of them, as the result of which the Italians managed to escape. This was the last appearance the Italians made in the open. In consequence of this Colonel Fara was promoted to the rank of general, presumably as a reward for his defeat, unless it was for the purpose of impressing the European public."

"What I have said," Mr. Abbott added, "has been the result of my own observations, which have been made with the greatest impartiality."

In reply to further questions as to the early operations of the Italian forces, Mr. Abbott said that the "Italians must assuredly have known every inch of the territory and should have realized that in order to quickly conquer the country it would be necessary to land an army corps for the occupation of the coast and to despatch another to effectively cut all communications with Tunis. Instead of this, however, their tactics have been of a most dilatory nature, and, as I have already pointed out, they merely roused the indignation and contempt of the Arabs. This is due mainly, perhaps, to two

causes. First, to their inaction and failure to accomplish anything decisive with all the modern weapons with which both their ships and troops are equipped; and, secondly, to the fact that their promises of bringing prosperity and money into the country have proved false, for instead of money they have circulated what the Arabs describe as 'dirty rags,' i. e., paper money. This alone shows more clearly, perhaps, than could anything else, the total ignorance of the Italians of the way in which the native Arabs look on these matters. In the meantime money continues to pour in from Turkey, from Tunis, from Egypt, and from Muhammadans the world over, which is enabling the Arabs to remain at the front instead of returning as they naturally would to cultivate their fields in the interior."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Abbott is well known as being anything but favorable to the policy of the Turkish government, and indeed it was not without some difficulty, in view of the opinion he has held and expressed in the past, that he was able to obtain the necessary permission from the Turkish authorities to proceed to the headquarters in Tripoli. It is, however, this fact which makes his remarks the more interesting, remarks which certainly throw a very clear and equally new light upon the proceedings which have occupied the attention of the public for so long in North Africa.

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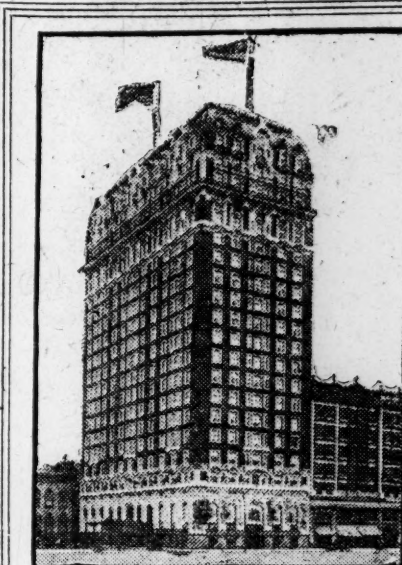
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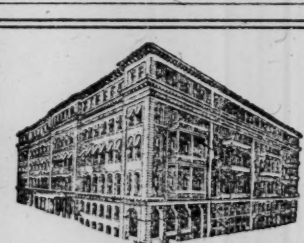
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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HINTS ON FARMING

The gardener who grows celery
And cabbages, 'tis said,
Should put into his work much heart
And likewise lots of head.

OF ALL the attributes that a man or woman may possess the one that must serve to differentiate him or her from the rest of mankind is individuality. As a matter of course there never will be two persons just alike. There must be some difference, though it sometimes happens that the difference is scarcely enough to be deemed worth while. However, it is not his resemblance to some one else that is alone responsible for the absence of his individuality. It is a lack of "himselfness" in a man which robs him of personality. There are those who seem to get their opinions, their manners, their every point of view as they do their clothing, "ready-made." No one should attempt to maintain it is not advisable thus to follow the lead of others in many of the affairs connected with our everyday routine of duties. Other men and their opinions born of their experiences must serve as guideposts along the way. Each man must follow the rule of "give and take" in the matter of receiving and giving information. No one man is required to "know it all," and he who attempts to do so is likely to conclude

by knowing very little that is thoroughly trustworthy. And as the homely philosopher, "Josh Billings," says: "It's better to know a few things that's true than it is to know a-hundred lot that ain't so."

A great deal must be taken at its face value without one's finding the time to investigate and to prove. If the signpost says: "20 miles to London," it must be generally accepted as true that the distance from the signpost to London is 20 miles. The traveler bound that way will not feel called upon to measure the distance as he goes along, though he will reserve the right to keep his eyes open and form his own estimate of how far he travels. The man whose thoughts and action are at all times touched with the influence of a personality would not, were he to build himself a house, make it to appear just like the house of his next-door neighbor, though the neighbor's house might seem to have every feature to be desired in the structure which he himself was about to erect. The whole neighborhood would have not so good an opinion of one who would exactly copy the architecture of a house in their immediate locality. Some inherent something in the real man, or woman makes him or her resent the thought of being in any of their attributes, just like any other person.

There is an inborn desire to be different, to be individual.

There must be something that belongs to each person and to no one else. In a very complimentary sense two persons may be similar, but they could not be "alike" without both of them suffering a loss of personality. Mrs. Newfashion resents having her neighbor across the street wearing a gown or a hat precisely like the one she wears, and she is no less jealous of her presence and her personality. No one cares to be merely a ditto mark. Everyone must be "the original and only" in some respect.

UPS AND DOWNS

On the indolent man who won't do all he can.

Dame Fortune is likely to frown, and the idlers who wait until "something turns up."

THE poets give the rest of the world a great deal more pleasure than sometimes they are credited with doing. In fact they afford it more pleasure of one sort and another than they set out to do. For the high sense of delight that the world feels in reading the lofty products of the poet's pen, is not the only pleasurable pastime that is derived from the bard and his products. Just why the more thoughtful portion of mankind has seemed to find something that if it is not pleasure is at least a kind of amusement in the "hard times" that are so often the lot of the struggling young poet is not so easy to explain. Let a man who is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture or in any of the trades make known the straits into which his ambitions have led him and a sympathetic ear, as well as more material and practical things are likely to be lent him. But when it is reported that a young poet is without means to pay for his board and lodgings, or is living on a crust in an attic while he is pursuing the muse, some people are likely to smile and think it a good joke.

Perhaps the world has come to think that it is one of the blissful recompenses of genius to go hungry and wear threadbare clothing, so long as it keeps its brow level with the stars. Certain it is that the alleged "funny men" of the land level many of their keenest shafts at the struggling young poets and what is even more to be regretted is that a great many persons are moved to smile at their efforts at being humorous. But it may be said of poetry as is said of virtue; that it has its own reward. Perhaps the true poet does not deserve or desire a higher reward than to be permitted to write the songs of his people. It is recorded that seven wealthy cities have been contending for the honor of being the birthplace of Homer, in each of which he once begged his bread. Robert J. Burdette in the days when he was one of the country's most active and popular humorists prefaced one of his volumes as follows: "The appearance of a new book is an indication that another man has found a mission, has entered upon the performance of a lofty duty, animated only by the noblest impulses that can spur the thoughts of man to action. Books have been published for . . . the general amelioration of the condition of mankind; for the right against the wrong; . . . for the truth. This book is published for \$2 per volume." But whatever other charges may be brought against the young poets it may be said that not one in a thousand of them ever begins writing poetry with the aim of getting rich at it, and furthermore that only a few of them ever do get rich at it.

OPEN SESAME

Most doors will open unto him
Who carries these golden keys:
One of them is: "I thank you."
And the other: "If you please."

COAT TAKES 32,937 STITCHES
LAWRENCEBURG, Ind.—Edward Fisk, a tailor, who has just finished a coat for William Rodenburg, kept an account of the stitches it required to make the garment.

He found that his sewing machine made 45 stitches to 10 strokes of the pedal, and that there were 23,800 stitches on the machine and 9137 by hand, making a total of 32,937.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

SUBJECTS of general interest are dealt with in the following editorial comments:

TORONTO WORLD.—On Tuesday last the city of St. John, N. B., elected the members of its first commission government. Public interest was well sustained, even more voting at the deciding election than at that when the ultimate candidates were decided. The affairs of St. John will now be administered by a mayor and four commissioners, each of whom will have charge of one of the five departments. By the charter finance is given to the mayor and the commission will allot the others—public safety, harbor and ferries, water and sewerage and public works. One of the best features of commission government is its elimination of the ward system of election. Sectional interests ought not to be allowed to prevail against the general good, for, properly judged, whatever is adverse to that general good is bad even for the sectional interest that is sought to be conserved. After the experience of the present year no citizen of common sense can doubt that a board of limited number elected by the whole city would deal with the important matters with more judgment and much more expedition than is now the case.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—The Pan-American Union has prepared some interesting statistics on the development and possibilities of trade with Latin-America after the canal has been opened. It points out that there are 70,000,000 people in the 20 republics south of us and these countries have an area approximately three times that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. They have immense areas of undeveloped lands that are as fertile as any to be found anywhere. They have enormous mineral and other resources that await development. The Union investigators contend that the Latin-American market is much more important and promising to us than is that of the Orient. And it is at our door. We are in the position of advantage and should improve our opportunity. In fact, we are improving our opportunity. Statistics show that the tourist traffic from this country to the nations south of us is three times greater than it was five years ago. The foreign commerce of the Latin-Americans last year was \$2,344,000,000, of which \$600,000,000, or more than one fourth was with us. Our trade with them 10 years ago was \$236,000,000, an increase of nearly 200 per cent in a decade. The 20 republics have increased their foreign trade at the rate of approximately \$100,000,000 a year during the last five years. The trade on the west coast has been about \$500,000,000 annually, and it is estimated that it will expand to \$1,000,000,000 a year within five years of the opening of the Panama canal.

MEMPHIS NEWS SCIMITAR.—In spite of the overflows and other untoward circumstances, the credit of Memphis remains as sound as a gold dollar. The city's I. O. U.'s are taken at above par, and they do not have to be hawked about to find purchasers. The sale of \$670,000 worth of bonds the other day to one firm was significant. There were 10 bidders in the field. Some of them wanted the entire issue, and others only a part of it. The attractive offering was the \$220,000 five-year bonds, which is a general liability on the city for various purposes and which run through a series of years, found, also, active competition in the bidding. Among other good results derived from the splendid advertising which the city has received is the strengthening of her credit. People with money know that an active and energetic citizenry are good risks, and are not afraid to lend such a people their money. The credit of Memphis is as high as the credit of any city in the union.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN.—The annual statistical abstract issued by the department of commerce and labor shows some interesting facts about the United

States. Among them these: The average per capita wealth of the country has grown from \$307 in 1850 to \$1300 in 1904, the latest official record on this subject; the money in circulation, from \$12 per capita in 1850 to \$34 per capita in 1911; the bank clearings, from \$52,000,000,000 in 1887, the first year for which an official record was available, to \$129,000,000,000 in 1911; the individual deposits in banks, from \$2,000,000,000 in 1875, the earliest year for which figures are available, to practically \$16,000,000,000 in 1911; the number of depositors in savings banks, from 1,000,000 in 1864 to 9,500,000 in 1911; the exports of domestic products, from a little over \$100,000,000 in 1840 to over \$2,000,000,000 in 1911, and the value of manufactures produced in the country, from \$1,000,000 in 1850 to \$20,500,000,000 in 1910.

TOLEDO BLADE.—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedia of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the storage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest sailor was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, dissociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than was Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

MEAT IMPORTS IS THE SCHEME

KANSAS CITY.—The development of the live stock industry in South America may tend to lower the price of all meats in the United States, if the plans of an organization of American capitalists for the exploiting of the live stock business in Brazil materialize. The company has purchased 10,000,000 acres and has options on nearly as much more land. At present the syndicate has 500,000 head of sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle on the several ranches embraced in the tract. The plan is to increase the output as rapidly as conditions warrant and, if possible, bring the output to the United States instead of shipping to Europe.

PHONE RATES BY MILE ASKED
SAN FRANCISCO.—Application has been made by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company to the California state railroad commission for permission to charge long distance telephone rates by the mile. With the commission's consent, it will establish a rate of half a cent per air-line mile, with an additional five cent terminal charge for a one-minute conversation.

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Victoria Louise. 7th, 10 A.M.
\$Batavia. 11th, 1 P.M.
Amerika. 16th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant. 18th, 10 A.M.
\$Pennsylvania. 23rd, 11 A.M.
Cincinnati. 25th, 1 P.M.
Kais'n Aug. Vic. 30th, 10 A.M.

June Sailings

Victoria Louise. 6th 9 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln. 8th, 11 A.M.
Amerika. 13th, 9 A.M.
\$Pretoria. 15th, 9 A.M.
Cleveland. 20th, 10 A.M.
Hamburg. 22nd, 12 noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic. 27th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant. 29th, 10 A.M.

July Sailings

Cincinnati. 4th, 12 noon
\$Pennsylvania. 6th, 10 A.M.
Amerika. 11th, 2 P.M.
Pres. Lincoln. 18th, 9 A.M.
Cleveland. 23rd, 9 A.M.
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PLACE RODIN'S WORK, "LA FRANCE," ON CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT THIS WEEK

Two Nations' Representatives Will See Bronze Figure Mounted as Part of Group Commemorating Explorer

ITS SIGNIFICANCE

As a culmination of the movement that resulted in Vermont and New York jointly celebrating the tercentenary of Lake Champlain's discovery, an event that took on international significance, comes on Friday of this week at Crown Point, N. Y., the presentation of Auguste Rodin's work commemorating the French explorer's achievement. The following article describes this fine piece of sculpture; the monument already erected under the auspices of Vermont and New York commissions in memory of the famous navigator, and which is to be dedicated the coming summer, and what the exchange of felicitations between France and the United States means in the way of emphasizing their friendship.

SCARCELY second in importance to the event which saw France present the Bartholdi statue of Liberty to the American people, the presentation at Crown Point, N. Y., next Friday of Auguste Rodin's bust, "La France," in commemoration of Samuel de Champlain's discoveries will again illustrate the traditional friendship that exists between two great republics.

With fitting ceremonies the tercentenary of Champlain's achievements was celebrated three years ago the coming summer. There were many felicitations by distinguished representatives of various countries, including France, the United States, Great Britain and Japan. It was at that time that the state commissions first discussed the proposed memorial to Samuel de Champlain. The design finally chosen has taken form in a magnificent structure whose apex is crowned by a search light for the guidance of navigators.

Representatives of France

The personnel of the delegation which will represent the French government next Friday is in some respects second in significance only to the event which brings the members to America. Statesmen, artists, diplomats, writers, soldiers, financiers, each member of the delegation is celebrated in his particular sphere of action. But it is hardly speaking lightly of the noted company as a whole when it is said that M. Gabriel Hanotaux was chosen chief spokesman because of his renown as a French citizen and an internationalist. As former minister of foreign affairs, as historian, as one of France's "Immortals," M. Hanotaux long ago established himself firmly in the esteem of his countrymen. It is difficult to conceive of any one Frenchman who could better do the honors for his nation on an occasion when France once more desires to express its appreciation of American traditions.

Another member of the French Academy on the Champlain commission is Rene Bazin. M. Bazin's writings are famed for his faithful depiction of rural life. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, whose peace campaign in the United States a year ago proved epochal, is also on the commission. Then there are Gen. Henry Brugere, General Lebon, Fernand Cornon, president of the Academy of Fine Arts; Etienne Lamy, Count Rochambeau, Louis Barthou, former minister of justice, and Gabriel Louis Jarry, secretary of the Franco-American committee. Premier Poincare is represented by Count Charles Chambrun. There are a number of ladies in the party. Leading French journals also have sent representatives for the event.

It may be regarded as a happy coincidence that at about the time the French delegation was ready to set out for the United States the new trans-Atlantic steamship La France was to enter upon its maiden voyage to the western world. For these two reasons the arrival of the new liner in New York harbor became

an event all by itself, and helped to fasten attention upon the ever increasing intercourse between France and the United States. Manhattan, by the way, was not slow to show its hospitality to the visitors, and many social events have preceded the final ceremonies to come when Samuel de Champlain's memory is once more to be honored with ceremony.

Ambassador Jusserand of France has been placed in charge of the visiting delegation, and with him are working to the same purpose Frederic Coudert of New York and Senator Raoul Dandurand of Montreal. In the various centers where the delegation has been visiting women's committees have cared for the ladies of the French party.

The Memorial Structure

Almost ready for dedication, the memorial structure which is to take the place of the present lighthouse on Crown point is located in the state of New York, while right across the narrow channel that leads down from Ticonderoga is Vermont. The monument is visible from both shores of the lake, and the line of water traffic passes within 600 feet of it. In selecting a design for the memorial the services of Professor Hamlin of Columbia University were secured. The award was made to Dillon, McEllan & Beadel of New York. The style is that of France at the time of Champlain, and the design resembles such architectural ideas as are embodied in Fontainebleau and other royal residences erected in that day in comparatively inaccessible parts of the country. Eight majestic columns, on a high base, surround the central shaft. Above there is a visitors' gallery. The searchlight equipment rests on the uppermost part of the stair shaft. The structure is made from Vermont granite. A broad flight of granite steps lead to the water's edge.

The tercentenary of Champlain's discovery of the big lake that has his name celebrated three years ago the coming summer. There were many felicitations exchanged by distinguished representatives of various nations, including France, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and for about a week there were observances, including pageants and other features, as well as glowing addresses, in various towns up and down both the eastern and western shores of the lake. As far south as Crown Point, lying above the picturesque canal town of Whitehall, N. Y., and as far north as St. Albans, Highgate and Swanton in the Green Mountain state, there echoed the sounds of merrymaking throngs gathered for the celebrations. It was in that memorable week that the friendship between President Taft and Governor Hughes of New York, now a supreme court justice, gained strength through their personal contact; and that close association between representatives of various countries did much for the cause of international amity.

Aside from its direct mission touching the Champlain festivities, the French commission has come to the United States on an errand that will still further prove international in its results. The New York branch of the Comité France-Amérique has seized upon the occasion to have the commission take part in the opening of the French Museum of Arts, established by the French Institute of the United States. On the New York branch committee are such well-known men as Joseph H. Choate, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; John H. Finley, president of the city college, and Col. Roosevelt. The Comité France-Amérique will establish an information bureau, where all matters relating to Franco-American affairs may be discussed and disposition made of them.

Purposes in View

Cooperating with the French Institute in the United States, the newer organization will facilitate in every way the intellectual and social purposes in view. French art is to be brought more extensively to this country for exhibition purposes. The institute is gathering also a valuable collection of books bearing on the history of the two countries from the time when France in America was a more concrete fact.

In view of the present historical event it is interesting to turn again to M. Hanotaux and hear what he has to say about the new world. It was in 1909 that he wrote in the Revue des Questions Diplomatiques an appeal to the French public, in which he said among other things:

"The part which America now plays in the world's economic life and in the development of civilization is undoubtedly the most important fact of the nineteenth century. It may be said that only in our own days has Columbus' discovery borne its fruit.

"The history of the world seems to be gravitating perpetually between the east and the west. Asiatic civilization found its starting point on the border

line of Asia and Africa; Phoenician navigators then spread culture along the western coasts. Rome deserted Italy to proceed toward Constantinople. Columbus displaced the world's center of gravity toward the west. De Lesseps brought it back to the east. At present huge enterprises and the rise of new nations will displace it again toward the west.

"The mighty United States will again rule both oceans and possibly both ends of the continent. Is France doing her duty and assisting as she should this wonderful development? Placed by her geographical location at the junction point of the northern and southern culture, is she giving to the American continent the sympathetic attention it deserves?"

Interesting as are the Lake Champlain festivities, significant as the aim for closer fellowship may be, it is to the future that both Frenchmen and Americans must look for the fuller comprehension of what the present social events may come to mean. It was through no fault of the republic of France that the unlimited arbitration treaty with the United States failed to pass the Senate in its unbridled form. The French people had given overwhelming proof that they desired just such a pact as should forever banish warfare between them and the American republic. And the presence of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant on the Champlain commission is an evidence that there will be no cessation among the well-wishers of the United States in France of their efforts to cement closer what—as in the case of the Champlain monument and the bust of "La France"—speak vividly of international friendship.

ARTISTS SUBMIT CAPITOL DESIGNS

MADISON, Wis.—A half dozen eminent American artists were in Madison recently to confer with the capitol building commission and Governor McGovern over the designs for the new structure.

The number included Daniel C. French of New York, who will furnish the central figure for the great dome; Kenyon Cox of New York, who will provide the mosaic decoration for the interior of the dome; E. H. Blasfield of New York, who will execute the painting in the eye of the dome; Attilio Pirchirilli of New York, who is doing the sculptural work for the pediment of the north wing, and Hugo Ballin of Santuck, Conn., who provides the paintings for the executive chamber.

They exhibited sketches of the proposed work, which after review by the architects, and the commission were adopted with slight modifications.

CHICAGO BUYS LAND FOR PARK

CHICAGO—Chicago acquired a new park when the west park board purchased for \$560,000 the 154 acres bounded by Austin avenue, Adams street, Central avenue and the Metropolitan Elevated railroad.

Although a bond issue for \$1,000,000 for purchase and equipment had been voted last November, residents of the west side had feared that the plan would not be carried out. The board authorized the immediate advertising of the bonds now for sale.

Plans for the improvement of the ground are now in the possession of President Kolacek of the west park board. While the improvement will be on the same general lines as those followed in the other parks of the city, larger facilities will be provided for athletic contests and playgrounds.

CENTRAL MARKET PLANNED

NEW ALBANY, Ky.—The New Albany Commercial Club is making an effort to establish the old time free central market and a committee has been appointed to take steps to advertise the fact that the city council has amended the license ordinance so that farmers and produce growers can dispose of their product at the market house without paying license.



Reciting to his teacher in the old one-room schoolhouse, still used largely in rural districts of New England

HUNDREDS OF ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS STILL USED IN SOME PORTIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS

TRAVERSING the beautiful Berkshires on a summer jaunt, making excursions on to the Cape with the blue sea lashing its shores, or penetrating into remote districts of New England, and but seldom meeting "human beings," as the children say, one comes across an occasional, tiny, one-room schoolhouse, and peeping inside, smiles at the simplicity of its fittings, or is impressed with the respect for learning handed down by Puritan ancestors, that must have a schoolhouse wherever there is a handful of children.

If the investigation were carried further, it would be found that primitive as many of these small schools, inadequate as may be their ways in comparison with city systems, they yet, in many instances, are applying effectively the latest and most approved pedagogical methods with such means as they have at hand. Cooking, sewing, agriculture and simple forms of other manual training are to be found in them. In more populous communities will be evening schools, and privileges of continuation and part time classes are to be found in places where the uninitiated would scarcely look to find in operation facilities that are new even to large cities.

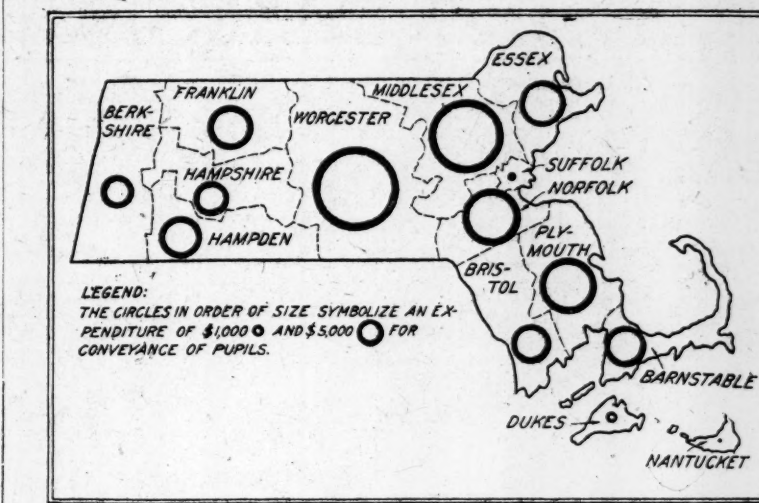
Cost of Transportation

During the last 20 years rural education has undergone a rapid change. A process of consolidation has been going on. Districts have combined in the support of graded schools similar in plan to those of cities, and the children have been transported to and from them at public expense. At last count they still remained in Massachusetts some 900 one-room schools in which one teacher attempts with more or less success to teach all of the grades; but the growth of the consolidated school may be estimated from the statement that \$330,000, in round numbers, is paid annually in Massachusetts for transportation expenses alone, the children being carried in barges and on street cars to central schools. While this has meant increased expense, it has spelled improved education, also; and it has been necessary that the state should contribute aid to these rural schools. The commonwealth has invested what is known as the Massachusetts school fund. This amounts to \$5,000,000 and the annual interest, about \$300,000, is distributed among towns of low valuation. The state gives aid further to small towns maintaining free high schools. Within recent years, since state legislation required the establishment of expert supervision in rural towns, Massachusetts has been paying from one half to two thirds of the salary of the superintendent of schools in so-called superintendency unions. These unions are formed by the union of several towns so as to employ a superintendent. The result is that even the most remote towns in Massachusetts now have the services of a superintendent who has received from the state board of education a certificate as to his proficiency.

Control by State Board

While each town and township has individual control over the schools within its district, the comparative excellence, high standard and uniformity of the work in rural districts has been and is made possible largely through the state board of education, composed of men and women of high educational standing. This board was created by legislative enactment in 1837. It was organized primarily to govern the normal schools and to prepare and lay before the Legislature annually information in regard to the public schools. The board has been served by distinguished men as secretaries, Mann, Dickinson, Hill and Martin being conspicuous among the names.

In 1909 the Legislature reconstructed the board of education and substituted for the executive position of secretary that of commissioner, with deputy commissioners. In that year, after careful consideration, the board appointed Dr. David Snedden to the office of commissioner. Dr. Snedden came to the work from Columbia University, where he had been adjunct professor of school administration in Teachers College. He had previously taught in Leland Stanford



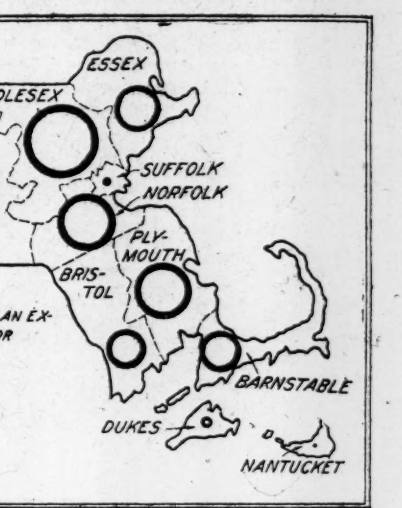
Where Massachusetts spends thousands of dollars yearly for transportation of pupils, as indicated in different counties

University, California, and had been connected in various capacities with the public schools of that state. At the same time William Orr and Charles A. Prosser were made deputy commissioners. Mr. Orr had been for many years identified with public education in Massachusetts from New York city, where he had been in charge of the educational and industrial work of the Children's Aid Society. The first of April he returned to the latter city to take up a national work for the promotion of industrial education.

The personnel of the present board is the same as it was at the time of reconstruction. It is composed of Frederick P. Fish, Boston, chairman; Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Newton Center; Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Boston; Simeon B. Chace, Fall River; Levi L. Conant; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Boston; Frederick W. Hamilton, Tufts College, Medford; Paul H. Hanus, Harvard University, Cambridge; Clinton Q. Richmond, North Adams. There was added to the work of the board at this time large responsibilities in connection with the promotion of industrial and agricultural instruction. Legislation growing out of the activities of the commission on industrial education has made possible the establishment of special types of schools or departments devoted to vocational subjects. Massachusetts gives to vocational schools substantially one half of their running expenses, providing they submit themselves to the supervision of the board of education. A special department in the work of the board has been made for this purpose under a deputy commissioner. At present about 30 communities have established vocational schools. Among them schools for the retraining of machinists and wood workers are most conspicuous. Some of these schools train girls for trades in millinery, dressmaking or similar activities. A few agricultural schools already have been established, and the Legislature at present seems interested in providing for additional county agricultural schools.

State's Responsibility Except in connection with improved industrial educational institutions such as the trade school for girls in Boston and the Boston industrial school for boys, open to pupils in all parts of the state and where special direction and cooperative experimentation are peculiarly necessary, the state board has nothing to do with the schools in the large cities and towns, they being strictly under local control. It is in connection with the rural school that the board finds a considerable part of its responsibility. Wherever state money is expended in theory state supervision follows. As the board has power to withhold state aid from schools that do not meet the requirements it imposes, it exercises a powerful influence in promoting the efficiency of the schools. The state board employs agents who visit the towns, inspect the high schools, examine the work of the superintendents and do whatever is possible to promote the efficiency of the education offered. Salaries are low in the country towns, amounting in many cases to less than \$400 a year for each teacher employed. This small compensation of the teachers is acknowledged to be the weakest point in the country schools. Because of the inadequacy, many teachers serve one or two years in rural schools, the successful ones always migrating toward the cities and towns. This is only one of the many untoward conditions with which the board is trying to cope and remedy and in which it has made considerable progress. Some years ago it effected the certification of superintendents, never previously in force; and last year it was given authority to certify high school teachers in state-wide high schools. Through its normal schools teachers are being trained with special reference to the needs of the rural schools and the board is urging in every way better payment for better work in all grades that a higher efficiency may be uniformly secured.

The board recommends the courses of study; it makes out approved courses and supplies them to all the schools. They are written in such a plain and simple form that they almost teach themselves, and it would seem that any teacher must find them invaluable. While not compulsory, they are in general use in rural districts. Some of these rural schools have in daily use ideas that could well be followed in city schools, and in some respects they impart an education that is more practical, sympathetic and thorough than the ideas in certain city schools where education is



Where Massachusetts spends thousands of dollars yearly for transportation of pupils, as indicated in different counties

less in the nature of intimate relationship with the outside world. Beside the elementary and high schools in rural communities that it supervises and the 10 state normal schools that it controls, the state board supervises day and evening industrial schools throughout the state, and also day, evening and part-time trade schools. All that large territory of the state not included in its cities and towns, and many school courses and classes such as vocational, trade and industrial schools, conducted in cities or towns but open to the state, every question of education that pertains to the state as a whole, whether it be legislative or administrative, are looked after by the state board; and in the hands of this board rests largely the educational welfare of the state.

Extension of Education "The most striking fact in connection with public education in recent years," says Dr. Snedden, "has been the rapid extension of its activities and responsibilities. This development has been contemporaneous with the evolution of modern social economy. Social economy finds its origin in efforts to cure and

prevent certain evils and weaknesses in society and extends its scope by seeking to procure for all children a full, free and fair start in life and by promoting physical, vocational, civic and cultural well-being. Kinds of service not formerly contemplated are now recognized as a legitimate part of the work of the public school. This is notably true of preparation for vocation. The establishment of manual training, household arts and commercial studies, the encouragement within schools of various agencies for the deliberate teaching of citizenship, the provision of public opportunities for play and recreation—all these illustrate prominent tendencies in the evolution of public education. We are yet in the early stages of the evolution of scientific and efficient methods. Further progress will be dependent largely on the ability of the public to command the services of specialists and to effect a coordination of their efforts.

"The board of education has had to assume largely increased responsibilities in connection with all forms of education. The administration of the public school system is becoming steadily more complex, and some functions are of such a nature that they can best be performed by some state agency. The state board is not seeking to further the centralization of school administration, but it holds itself ready to assume additional responsibilities as the Legislature finds it necessary to impose these upon it. The state of Massachusetts spends approximately \$16,000,000 a year in public schools, and in order that this vast sum may be efficiently expended it becomes necessary that the state itself should give increasing attention to the adoption of effective means and methods. It is probable that the development of vocational education will proceed rapidly. It seems necessary that the state should assume increasing responsibilities in connection with the professional training of teachers who have already entered service. Certain special forms of inspection can best be performed under the direction of the state board. In these and other directions it will undoubtedly prove true that the state will find it necessary to impose added responsibilities upon the board."

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

Two Old Homesteads

(adjoining) in northern Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 40 miles from Boston, 9 miles from Fitchburg; several thousand dollars worth of chestnut, pine, oak and hickory timber, ready for market. These timber forests can be converted into cash or held for investment and would make fine groves. Fruit and shade trees; wells and springs of good water; strong soil; high ground; tillage, mowing and pasture land. Houses of 10 and 12 rooms respectively; five places; one has quartered oak floors, steam heat, cemented cellar. They would make ideal summer or permanent residences for those who like quiet and retired homes. Distance to city and village about 10 miles. Modern auto, electric appliances. Telephone and R. F. D. If these estates do not appeal to you please let us know what your requirements are. A. R. WARREN (Co., 45 Kilby st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE IN SHARON, MASS.

In the Best Part of the Town
High and slightly location, modern house of 8 rooms and bath. Finished in oak and white wood. Best quality material throughout. All modern improvements, convenient to electric street car, R. F. D., schools and churches; 20,000 feet of land, some fruit trees; house built three years ago by owner for his home. Address Box 503, Sharon, Mass.

WOLLASTON PARK

For property of any description at Wollaston or Wollaston Park, consult me before paying. N. G. NICKERSON, 9 Mile St., Tel. Quincy and Boston.

GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS

STEPS and Driveways, Garage and Cellar Floors, Asphalt Flooring, Puritan Sanitary Flooring, Roofing, Siding, etc. WARENS BROTHERS COMPANY, 50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

New England Farms

And country homes. Our large illustrated catalogue free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass., Dept. 5.

FOR SALE

MELROSE RESIDENCE, 16 rooms, every modern convenience; a desirable location and home in every respect. Address 131, Monitor.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TELEPHONE, TEL. 223-3
WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Reading sq. Tel. Office 125, Res. 185.
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.
ERASTUS H. SMITH

FREE COMMERCE

COLLEGE IS PLAN

OF NEW YORK MEN

NEW YORK—As the result of conferences held here the special committee on commercial education of the Chamber of Commerce and the trustees of the City College plans are being made for the establishment of a free college of commerce on the site of the old City College building, at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street.

George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on education, has been a prime mover for such an institution.

The committee met on Tuesday to consider methods of raising money for the building fund. A prominent banker, it was reported, has offered a considerable sum as a nucleus for this fund. The special committee on commercial education has received subscriptions of \$1000 each from 36 prominent members of the chamber, to be devoted to the advancement of educational facilities adapted especially for the training of men for business.

LARRY NO-LEGS

ISLE IN DISPUTE

GUTHRIE, Ok.—Both the state and federal governments lost possession of the Larry No-Legs island of 84 acres in the Arkansas river near Ralston, if the decision given by District Judge L. M. Poe at Pawnee recently stands in the higher court.

It places title in W. S. Edmiston, a squatter, and H. A. Thomas, a Pawnee county homesteader, who claims the island as a portion of his land filing when the Cherokee strip was opened in 1893.

The state seeks possession because the island is underlaid with oil and gas. The value is placed at \$500,000. The federal government claims the island to be a part of the Osage Indian nation. It was allotted in 1906 to Larry No-Legs.

CITY BEAUTIFUL

PLANNED IN CHICO

CHICO, Cal.—A city beautiful idea has taken such a strong hold of the people of Chico that there is determined effort being made to establish some precedents. Aside from the proposition to pave or bituminize every street in the corporate limits, underground wires and the electric system of lighting is advocated.

A petition signed by over 100 business men and merchants, representing investment close upon \$2,000,000 has been presented to the trustees in the effort to disabuse their minds of the fact that there is any opposition to the movement.

MORE STEAMERS

WILL BURN OIL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the oldest line on the coast, has finally decided to burn oil. It placed a contract recently to convert its steamer Eureka from a coal to an oil burner, and the policy will be extended. Although the company owns its own coal mines, it figures that the saving in fire room costs will more than repay the expense of conversion.

REAL ESTATE

ALBERT H. WAITT

AND

PAUL J. BURRAGE

Real Estate Brokers and Agents

INSURANCE

For Selling, Leasing and Managing Real Estate in the Newtons
Agents for Alford Bros. & Co. in the Territory of Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale
MAIN OFFICE: 406 Centre St., Newton
Telephone Newton North 374 and 375

Home Sites

high and dry. Restricted to single and two-family homes. Lots and houses for sale. 20 minutes to Park St. South of Huntington Ave. all parts of the city. Borden beautiful Jamaica Park. Call or address

JAMAICA POND ESTATE

SAMUEL J. WILDE
72 Perkins St., Jamaica Plain
Tel. 2558-M

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Scaffolds.
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

WINTHROP HOUSES FOR SALE

5 rooms, \$2900.
2 Suite house, \$3000.
2 Suite house, \$3100.
Cottage Park Section. House 9 rooms, \$4700.
Thorton Park, 8 rooms, \$5700.
6 furnished houses to rent for the summer, rent from \$300 to \$600.
FLOYD & TUCKER,
34 School St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

Established 1836, Incorporated 1894.
Telephone, Oxford 162.
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FINANCIAL

A GOING, PROFITABLE BUSINESS

IN BOSTON CAN USE A SMALL ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, FOR WHICH 7% CUMULATIVE, PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE ISSUED, BOTH STOCK AND INTEREST BEING INDEPENDENTLY GUARANTEED. A. T. WILLIS, 701 LAWRENCE BLDG., 149 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

INSURANCE

\$5000 TO \$12,000 NEEDED to extend an established wholesale business; prefer to pay simply 6% for money loaned; but will sell small amount of stock if desired; will bear thorough investigation and can refer to good eastern principals. F. MOULIN, 510 Mission st., San Francisco.

WE BUY AND LOAN ON LEGACIES

and undivided estates. Quick and confidential service. ALVIN W. WHITTIER & CO., 16 State st., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Apply to
E. E. MARDEN,
60 GAINSBOROUGH STREET, or
EDWARD PEIRCE,
10 BROAD STREET, ROOM 5

Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc. supplied.

\$575 to \$725 PER YEAR.

BEACON STREET

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT of 7 rooms, reception hall, bath, piazza; to rent furnished or unfurnished; heat, continuous hot water; rent reasonable.

J. EDWARD KIRK
VILLAGE SQUARE, BROOKLINE
Telephone 3030, 3131

TO LET

APARTMENT ON MT. AUBURN ST., 25 minutes to Park st., via Cambridge tunnel; six rooms and bath, all modern improvements, hot water, electric, etc. G. FREDERICK ROBINSON, 106 Mt. Auburn st., Tel. Newton North 1645-M.

Back Bay Suites

NEW BUILDINGS

24-28 Westland Ave., near Boston Symphony Hall, 1 to 4 rooms with Bath and large kitchenette, elevator service and all other modern improvements; rent from \$100 to \$150 per month. For particulars apply to COLEMAN & GILBERT, 319 Huntington St., Tel. 1536 B. B., or on premises by appointment.

FURNISHED SUITES

2 or 3 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, elevator and laundry service, steam heat, continuous hot water, \$30 per month. 700-708 Hunt Ave., Tel. Brook. 22863.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

UPPER PARTMENT, in two-family house, 7 desirable rooms, hot-water heat and continuous hot water, conveniently located near Cambridge station and electric car line, large front piazza; also back piazza. Apply to DR. N. MAKICHNIE, Highland road, Cambridge, telephone 211.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, junior and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to J. W. HINCHLIFFE, 338 Chamber of Commerce bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular free, a postal brings it. Dept. 70, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk St., Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.

DUBLIN, N. H.—Furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath; spring water, hot air engine; view of Monadnock and lake. Rent \$100 month. Address X 51, Monitor.

NEVADA LAND

TO BE IRRIGATED

CALIENTE, Nev.—Persons residing at Oakland and other California towns are back of a project to develop 30,000 acres of land in Lincoln county and have applied for the segregation of this amount of land under the terms of the Carey act.

The parties interested have formed a company and have a corps of surveyors preparing maps of the land desired. As soon as the survey is completed and maps prepared the data will be forwarded to Washington.

MORE POWER FOR FILIPINOS ASKED

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent a message to Congress on Tuesday recommending approval of an act of the Philippine Legislature designed to give to the insular government 72 per cent of all the internal revenue collected on the islands, leaving the provinces and municipalities 28 per cent, instead of 40 per cent, as at present.

The act would give the Philippine Legislature jurisdiction of the apportionment of internal revenue taxes.

CARS RUN TO NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Through service by electric cars from the Park street subway station to Newton Highlands was started today, running by way of Beacon street and Coolidge corner. Cars leave Park street subway at 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45 and 9:15 a. m. and about 15 and 30 minutes to 11:30 p. m. On Sundays cars will leave Park street subway at 7:15 a. m. and about the same on week days up to 11:30 p. m., last car

SUMMER PROPERTY

SUMMER HOME

In beautiful Nova Scotia, near Liverpool, 24 hours by steam and rail from Boston, attractively situated close to ocean, a cottage of 8 rooms, furnished; old fashioned fireplace and grates; large piazza commanding view of harbor and ocean; really cool and quiet. Address F. T. G. P. O. Box 105, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

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TELEPHONE

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

J. A. Steinhauer & Co.
Window Shades Made to Order.
Picture Frames of All Kinds to Order.
Curtain Rods, Poles, Lace Curtains
and Draperies.
Estimates Furnished
5009 Florissant Ave., ST. LOUIS.

GARDEN FURNITURE



EASTMAN PLASTIC RELIEF CO.
Manufacturers of Cement Garden and
Conservatory Furniture. Write for particulars.
234 and Dickson Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.
This cement vase, 20x16 in. \$7; with
pedestal 18 in. high, \$10. F. O. B. ST. LOUIS.

FLORISTS



We deliver to all parts of United States and Canada.
Phone Lindell 2970.

We Give the "Earth" with Every Plant
Mail and phone orders filled.

GRIMM & GORLY
Florists
SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STS., ST. LOUIS
Long Distance Phone Bell Tyler 1104
Kiloch Central 4131



STATIONERS AND PRINTERS
314 N. 6th, St. Louis
Adams
Stationers and Printers
Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils
New location, Sixth street, opposite
EQUITABLE BUILDING.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
BART S. ADAMS
3410 Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
All kinds of Tires and Accessories.
Send for an E-Z Auto Starter 4
cyl. \$20. Tire and Tube Repairing
a specialty.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
Crown-all Hat Co.
SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT
ST. CHARLES
\$3 and \$2 Hats
Silk Hats \$5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MRS. S. L. PHIPPS
SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Grand 3745-R. ST. LOUIS
Public Stenographers
Public Stenographers
MAUDE B. FORRESTER—Also notary.
Phonics Bell Olive 3476; Kinloch, Central
6233.
ADDIE H. MYLER, Notary,
Phone Bell Olive 3606
Room 422, 510 Pine St.,
St. Louis.

Advertisements
Intended to appear
in all editions of
**Saturday's
Monitor**
Should reach The
Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon
To insure proper
Classification.

Brooks'
704 N. Kingshighway—Delmar Bldg.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Snappy Fixings for Men

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Geo. Kilgen & Son
PIPE ORGANS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

RESTAURANTS
Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
115 Washington Ave.
Phone Bell Main 32.
Special Dining Room on second floor
for Ladies

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE "QUALITY" STORE FOR
Home Furnishings
Furniture, Carpets, Etc., of the better
kind at prices that are no higher
to all.

J. H. Buettner & Co.
Washington Av. and Seventh St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.



—THE—
DAYLIGHT STORE
Where all goods are marked in
plain figures—and are one price
to all.

**FURNITURE, CARPETS
and All Home Furnishings**
CASH OR CREDIT.
MAY, STERN & CO.,
S. E. corner 12th and Olive Sts.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. KENNARD & SONS CARPET CO.
Washington Ave. and Fourth St., - ST. LOUIS

CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS
CURTAINS AND HOME FURNISHINGS
Largest Dealers in These Goods in the West
Special Prices to Churches and Public Buildings

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Garland's
409-411-413 Broadway, ST. LOUIS
THE LARGEST Distributors in America of High
Class Apparel for Women, Misses and Children
THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices
THOMAS W. GARLAND

HAPMAN BROS.
LOTHES
CLEANERS
5004 DELMAR AVE.
3110-12
ARSENAL ST.
ST. LOUIS
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Good Work Prompt Service
Cubany 1700

We excel in values.
Opal Candy Co.
Phonics: Monroe 2920, Delmar 1631-L
Kingshighway and Delmar Av.,
ST. LOUIS

SPIRELLA CORSETS
STRICTLY CUSTOM MADE.
FRONT AND BACK LACE.
Guaranteed fitting.
First-class corset will serve you in
your home or in the shop.
Call or telephone.
SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP,
ST. LOUIS.
Helen A. Jenkins, Mgr., 448 Century Bldg.
Phone Olive 306.

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Faultless engraving on just the
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Are Admired by Everybody
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Imported Millinery,
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MEN'S SPECIALTIES
Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
On Locust Street at Sixth
ST. LOUIS
Apparel of Quality for Men and Boys, Most Reasonably Priced.

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USSELMAN & WRIGHT
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Individuality, Style and
Service for Gentlemen.
403 EQUITABLE BUILDING.
ST. LOUIS

MATTHEWS
WANTS
YOUR HEAD
700 PINE ST.
Trade Mark
Registered Dec. 6, 1905, U. S. Patent Office
ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis
SAFES
JOHN BAUMANN SAFE CO.
New and SAFES
Second Hand
413 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

NURSERIES
SANDERS' NURSERIES
TREES, Plants and Cut Flowers, Decorations and Floral Designs. Floral Store and Office, 623 Clara ave., near cor. Delmar, St. Louis. Nurseries, Clayton, Mo. Tel.

BRITENUP
A Dye for Ladies' Old or New Straw Hats
TWO KINDS ONLY
BLACK & TRANSPARENT FOR ALL COLORS
By mail postpaid 25c.
WHITTEMORE-WRIGHT CO., INC., BOSTON
FOR SALE AT DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

Quimby's Candy Shop
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
JELLY-MALLOW, out great summer creation, per lb. 25c
FUDGE—1 lb. of Old Fashioned Chocolates with each pound of Cream Caramels 40c
Chop-Suey, per lb. 19c
Toasted Marshmallows, per lb. 19c
Old Fashioned Chocolates, five flavors, per lb. 17c
Your choice of 50c boxes of all sorted Chocolates, each 35c
Saturday Special—Assorted Chocolates 29c
Cream Patties, pure sugar and fruit flavors, per lb. 19c
Granulated Sugar, to purchasers, per lb. 5c
81 PORTLAND STREET

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
WHY DO they all say "As good as Mother's"? SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have received thirteen highest American and European awards.
JEWELRY

Cross and Crown Jewelry
No. 672—I make a specialty of diamond and pearl Locket, \$10.50. work, and have the best facilities for making special designs in the best manner possible. Old jewelry made over.
My catalogue is for you.
J. C. DERBY
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ARTS AND CRAFTS
To St. Paul and Minneapolis Patrons the
BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE
ANNOUNCES A SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE CARDS, PICTURES AND STORY BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES : : : :
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Turkish, Russian and Roman Baths, Manicure, Ladies' Hair Dressing.
OSCAR R. LUNDIN.
LUNDIN-TURKISH BATH
20 and 22 Carver St., Boston. CAFE CONNECTED
Women's Entrance at No. 22
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Women, week days 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Sundays, 12 to 10 p.m.
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RUBBER HEELS
Learn How to Walk
Don't pound your way through life on hard leather—wear
O'Sullivan's Heels
of New Live Rubber
At All Shoemakers—50 Cents Attached.

PLUMBING
McMahon & Jaques
Electricians and Locksmiths
Established 1896
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Tel. 420 B. B.

CARPET CLEANING
RENOVATING for particular people. Carpets, rugs, portieres and upholstered furniture vacuum cleaned in the home; paintings and windows washed. J. M. ARBUCKLE, 483 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 4733-W.

FURNITURE
HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos, Antiques, Brics-a-Bra, etc.
A. LOWENSTEIN & SONS,
1280 Washington St. Tel. 342 Tremont.

DOORS AND WINDOWS
SCREENS for Windows and Doors
E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO.
2 Sudbury Street : : : Boston

HARD WOOD FLOORS
NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.
Thin floors in all designs.
Old floors renovated and resurfaced.
Tel. 2203 Fort Hill. 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE
LADY WILL SELL European Angeline Player Piano, perfect condition for \$300 cash; cost \$600. Tel. Brighton 660.
FOR SALE—Slightly used upright piano, \$75 cash. MISS FISHER, 1225 E. 44th pl., Chicago, Ill.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Veronique Front Laced Corsets
permit beauty of the natural figure and modify defects without exaggeration in outline. Expert fitters always in attendance.
Veronique Corset Co.
Rooms 510-513
Lawrence bldg.,
140 TREMONT ST., COR. WEST
Telephone Oxford 3387.

Exquisite Lavender Sachet
Four of these little bags of Lavender are eager to come to you. To step out of their dainty box into your bureau drawer, spreading exquisite fragrance into every corner. There is nothing nicer for the sachet than English Lavender. Made by New England gentlemen—as clean and dainty as the flower itself. With a beautifully hand illuminated card—a tasteful gift. Four Lavender Bags—post paid, 50c.
THE FOLSON GIFT SHOP
PAWTUCKET, R. I.
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FURS RE altered
At summer prices. Satisfaction guaranteed
COLD STORAGE VAILTS for Furs, etc.
Sets 50c and upwards, coats \$1 and upwards
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THE FURRIER
41 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties curls, curls, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or see a set by mail. Three sizes, three colors. Write for home agency plan.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
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Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

LEONARD GLOVER
Representing
MACCORT STUDIOS
594 West End Ave., 80th St., New York
Fine embossed personal and commercial stationery, practitioners' billheads, cards, etc.

At Auction
HARDY ROSES
Every Tuesday and Friday
at 9:30 a.m.
N. F. McCarthy & Co.,
Horticultural Auctioneers
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SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY
Ladies' and Gents' Straw and Panama Hats
Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles
119 Tremont St., Cor. West St.
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LADIES' STRAW HATS REMODELED
Call or write for style.
BARRETT & CO.,
Hat Mfrs.,
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DOLL REPAIRING
Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied. eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 59 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. Ox. 805-W.

You are invited to the
Exhibition & Sale of Hand-Made Silver
Afternoons 2 to 4. 70 Chestnut St.
GEORGE'S SILVER SHOP
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15 Temple Place
Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty

CATS
Boston Cat Club Selling Agency
Is prepared to supply a choice selection of Persian or Short-haired Cats and Kittens, for breeders or pets. For information address ESTELLE BRYANT, 36 College Ave., Somerville, Mass.
PETS
DR. DANIEL'S DOG BREAD is best for dogs and puppies. At Drug and Grocery stores.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER
Thousands of people use it.
That's thousands of reasons why you should also use it.
Burrill's will delightfully surprise you by its high efficiency as a tooth cleanser and by the cool fragrance it imparts to the mouth, which lingers for hours.
Your dealer is pleased when you ask for BURRILL'S. So is your dentist.
Sold Everywhere for 25c.
Guaranteed and Manufactured by
New England Laboratory
LYNN, MASS.

This Polish is Recommended by Silversmiths and Jewelers. When they sell you silver they want it to look its best all the time. That's why they advise the use of
The Old Reliable ANDO SILVER POLISH
They know Ando will clean and polish silver, remove dirt and restore beautiful lustre without harming the silver itself. It doesn't grind or wear away the silver or mar its perfect surface. They do not advise the use of so-called magical cleaning preparations because they contain acids that remove silver as well as dirt. For all your silver, gold, jewelry, cut glass, china, etc., use ANDO—because you know it polishes without injury. Ask your dealer for ANDO.
PAUL MFG. CO., 30-40 Fulton St., Boston
Write for a sample of Aerofume, our Egyptian Deodorizer.

OUR PREMIER BATHROOM STOOL
Covered with White Pyraline or Finish
Guaranteed Not to Chip, Crack or Flake
With Cork Top. The most comfortable Stool made. Bathroom complete without it. Sold by dealers in high-grade Bathroom Supply, and sold by the following dealers: F. W. Webb Mfg. Co., the Santitas Mfg. Co., the Deccico Co., Brown-Walsh Co., Burdett & Williams Co., F. H. Thomas Co. Made by the
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Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.
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AWNINGS
COUCH HAMMOCKS and TENTS
High-grade material and workmanship at reasonable prices. Estimates furnished without charge. Send for our price list of Tents.
W. N. WILLIS,
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7-Piece Cooking Outfit
THE SEVEN-PIECE outfit shown by us is one of the best and biggest offers ever made of its kind; seven pieces of enamelware; the low price and great value will surprise you. We invite you to call and investigate this offer. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 40 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

Robinson's Infants' Folding Bath Tub
Price, \$5.00
Soft and pliable. No stooping to give baby a bath. Made of gray and white rubber, on wood frame. Weighs 6 lbs. Also make adult size. Write for circular.
ROBINSON MFG. CO., 733 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.
A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. On sale at any Drug, Bird or Toy store and at Exerciser. Counters. Sent by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. NATIONAL PET SUPPLY CO., 174 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Upholstered Furniture
Repaired by competent workmen at the factory of the
BAY STATE FURNITURE CO.
227 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
We make a specialty of SLIP COVERS.
Telephone Oxford 2194.

BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE
"I Can't Keep House Without It."
Dainty Wholesome Economical
Tests show highest quality of any Gelatine made.
Full Size Package Free For Your Grocery Name and Address
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For SUMMER PACKING
LARGE, STRONG, MOTH-PROOF—For packing away clothing, etc., for the summer.
White Paper
For Lining Drawers and Shelves
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For Carpets and Rugs
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For Covering Windows
TOILET PAPER
Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention.
—Telephone 2754 Oxford—
STONE & FORSYTH
67 Kingston Street, Boston

THIS AEROFUME
In Your Home or Office Will Purify Every Apartment. You will appreciate at once the remarkable efficiency of EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER and Aerofume, for destroying odors of the Kitchen, bathroom or nursery; also of tobacco, musty rooms, domestic animals, etc. It fills the house with its fascinating perfume, dispelling every disagreeable odor. Helpful in the sleeping-room for the traveler. Box of 16 Pastilles with Holder, 25c. If your local dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and 25c for a box. **PAUL MFG. CO., 30-40 Fulton St., Boston** Makers of Cando, The Best Silver Polish

Smoky Wallpapers
AND CEILINGS CLEANED
No dirt or imperfection GUARANTEED
JOHN FOYER
Painting, Decorating, Hardwood Finishing, Etc.
33 BROAD ST. Telephone Connection

WHITE SAND
SOLD AT ALL THE S. S. PIERCE CO'S STORES

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MRS. S. L. PHIPPS
SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Grand 3745-R. ST. LOUIS
Public Stenographers
Public Stenographers
MAUDE B. FORRESTER—Also notary.
Phonics Bell Olive 3476; Kinloch, Central 6233.
ADDIE H. MYLER, Notary,
Phone Bell Olive 3606
Room 422, 510 Pine St., St. Louis.

Advertisements
Intended to appear
in all editions of
**Saturday's
Monitor**
Should reach The
Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon
To insure proper
Classification.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SITUATION: ...

CLEANER, expert, experienced kalsomining, whitewashing, etc., wishes employment. General cleaning of all kinds; best references. Give to MASON, 16 Lexington St., Boston.

CLERICAL—Man with 10 years' experience in commercial office, in position of trust for 4 years; wishes position of trust for 4 years; satisfactory references; furnished. HENRYS, 109 Green St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

CLERK or SALESMAN (23, single, residence—Bachmont; \$13-\$15. Mention no fees charged). 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COACHMAN, with chauffeur's license, wishes position; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. D. NELSON, Scotia St., Boston.

CONSTRUCTION—Young man of fellowmen; wishes position as companion to gentleman. AL references; institution experience. J. J. LAVIS, Carney Hospital, South Boston.

CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN & HOIST ENGINEER, age 45, single; residence South Boston; 10 years' experience; good references and experience. Mention no fees charged. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900.

COOK, all-round, for small, nice board; honest, reliable, temperate; references. MRS. O'BRIEN, 12 Kent St., Brooklyn Village, Boston.

COOK, all-round (American), steady, good references, would like place in a small restaurant. J. L. LOCKWOOD, 201 Atlantic St. and Kingsbridge St., Boston.

CRAFTSMAN and wife, colored, all round cooks, wish positions together; first-class references. M. J. JONES, 28 Buckingham St., Boston.

DAY WATCHMAN or collector; competent, with references. R. A. EMP., ASEN, 10 Tremont, Boston.

ELDERLY man wishes situation with position of trust for 4 years; wishes to paint, polish, cut wood; object more for a home than high wages; references. J. W. LINTON, Washington St., Boston; up one flight.

ELECTRICIAN, age 30, married; residence West Somerville; \$18-20; will go anywhere; good references. Mention no fees charged. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900.

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED—Any kind of work; age 30, married; residence South Boston; wishes position of small compensation, 40 or 50 miles from Portland. ALBISTON, CHARLES S. KENT, 55 Easton St., Boston.

FARMERS—Young man would like position on farm as assistant to farmer and small compensation, 40 or 50 miles from Portland. ALBISTON, CHARLES S. KENT, 55 Easton St., Boston.

FARMERS—Man and wife (Protestant) wish position to take charge of farm; A. SMALL, box 1174, Portsmouth, N. H.

FARMERS—Young couple (native stock) desire position to run small farm for elderly people; good references. J. E. ROCKLAND ST., Rockland, Mass.

FARMER—Experienced man wishes position to take charge of farm; good references; best references as to character and ability. E. L. BURNHAM, 1200 Washington St., Boston.

"FARM WORK" or care of gentleman's place wanted by man (26); strictly temperate; good references. JOHN T. WHITCOMB, Linden St., Brookline, Mass.

FIREMAN, first-class (32, married, residence—Brookline; mention 710. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2900.

FIRST-CLASS ELECTRIC HELPER (single) would like steady position. HARRY FOSBROOK, 788 Mass. ave., room 3, Cambridge Bridge, Mass.

GARDENER—Gentleman wishes to find situation for his gardener, whom he can recommend; competent to take charge of gentleman's place. MICHAEL KEIRNS, Fenway Park, Boston.

GARDENER OR GENERALLY USEFUL—Experienced Japanese desires position; will take care of garden and do general housework; reliable and strictly temperate; best references; country preferred. J. S. AHRN, 15 Elder St., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, capable stenographer, rapid typist, possible stenographer, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to start. J. E. GAHEY, 70 W. Rutland square, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—employment, want to learn all kinds of jobs; willing by the day or hour. ADOLPHUS STUART, 32 Kneeland St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Young colored man wishes employment to do chores, wash windows, etc.; reliable; good references. AB. JANITOR, 281, Ashmont St., Boston.

JANITOR (28), single, residence Roxbury; \$2 day. Mention No. 7159. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

JANITOR would like position, apartment house preferred; understands boilers and plumbing; good references. D. ANDERSON, 50 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

JANITOR—Young man wishes position; office building or store preferred; \$8-9 weekly; no Sunday work. FRANK FOSBROOK, 788 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

JANITOR, HOUSEMAN (colored, 23) wishes position as general houseman, janitor or all-round; references. HARRY FOSBROOK, 788 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

JANITOR-WATCHMAN wishes position in first-class apartment house; best references. JOSEPH W. ENDRICH, 22 M. Pleasant ave., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

LATHE TURNISHING, gold and silver, desires position; six years' experience with lathe and mill. W. F. POLINDER, 515 Saratoga St., East Boston.

LAUNDRY man wishes position, hotel, institution or schools; reliable workman. BROWN, Box 132 K, Lake Shore rd., Boston.

MACHINIST—Young man (23, 2 years' experience at machine assembling, wishes position where he can learn auto repairing; good references. J. J. GROVE, 43 Reed St., Boston.

MACHINIST OR CHAUFFEUR (23, with 5 years' experience on general repair work, wishes position in a Protestant garage. 443 Tremont bldg., Boston. Tel. Hay 478.

MACHINIST'S HELPER (23, single, residence—Brookline; mention 318. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MAN (married, 40) wishes permanent position; handy; has tools; temperate, trustworthy. A. MORTENSEN, 31 Wordsworth St., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (35)—American-Protestants; first-class cook and houseman or general; country or shore. CHARLES BROWN, 132 K, Lake Shore rd., Boston.

MEAT CUTTER with best of references desires good reliable position; will go anywhere at reasonable wages. LOWELL FOSBROOK, AGENCY, 40 Middlesex St., Lowell, Mass.

MECHANIC desires position taking care of autos and general work in private family. GEORGE H. LENTZ, 127 Roxbury st., Boston.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, with 10 years' experience in mechanical drawing, suitable work afterwards. T. BACKMAN, 10

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

METAL PATTERN MAKER (23), married, residence Hopkinton, \$3.50 day. Mention No. 7156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE MAN, experienced, wants position; can attend to all details, correspondence, etc. L. C. CROSSMAN, 97 P. st., South Boston.

OFFICIAL desires position with responsible firm; prefer stable work; 25 years' experience; excellent references. E. L. BURNHAM, 11 Orchard st., North Boston.

PAINTER, house, age 47, single, residence city, \$15. Mention 7144. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

PAPER CUTTER with seven years' experience on Janyes & Robinson shears; also experienced in gold leaf printing. HARRY HERRICK, 6 Rockland st., East Dedham, Mass.

PIANO TUNER, first-class, wishes position. CARL LINDBERG, 729 Tremont st., Boston.

PORTER—Young colored man wants work of any kind; porter, auto driver and salesmen. Mention 7052. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POSITION wanted in summer resort by high school senior. References: Mr. H. M. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston; Mr. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR or truck driver (35), single, residence Charlestown, \$20. Mention 7115. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

RECEIVER or shipper wishes position. SAMUEL H. STURD, 119 Mordant st., Roxbury, Mass.

SALESMAN (29) seeks handling of sales articles; references and appointment address CHAS. GURNEY, 7 Follen st., Boston.

SALESMAN for large and legitimate line; has made good in city and on road; references. EDWARD A. MARKS, 7 High st., Chelsea, Mass.

SALESMAN—Young man desires position traveling; stationery or grocery line preferred. New England office, 100 State st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman desires position; 18 years' experience as attendant; would travel. References: Mrs. P. M. CARROLL, 45 Columbia rd., Suite 1, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 333.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of all kind office work would like position with reliable firm; can furnish best of references. MISS M. G. BURNELL, 133 Lowell st., Arlington Heights, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady (23) wishes position as bookkeeper and office assistant; 3 years' experience; excellent references. M. CARROLL, 45 Columbia rd., Suite 1, Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST (24), single, residence Dorchester, 810 Mott st., 759. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARETAKER—Responsible woman desires to care for house while family is away. MISS G. L. ILLING, 21 Irvington st., Boston. Tel. 469-3.

CARE OF ELDERLY PERSON and light household duties, by a capable woman, experienced, references. MISS FLORENCE LOCKE, 215 Huntington ave., Boston. Tel. Back 235.

CARETAKER—housekeeper, manager, attendant; any position of trust or responsibility wanted. References: Mrs. LILLIAN CHASE, 25 Astor st., Suite 7, Boston; Tel. 10-10.

CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, Swedish, experienced, with good references, wishes position. MRS. STARNBERG EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston; Tel. 297-1.

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, experienced, to attend to the needs of the household. LILLIAN R. PENDER, 59 Sawyer st., Boston. 1.

CERICAL—Wanted, by a high school graduate, general office work, with knowledge of bookkeeping, references. ETHEL M. GEARY, 71 Telegraph st., South Boston.

COMPANION—Young woman (American, Protestant) desires position, bookkeeper, clerk or assistant; 12 years' experience; references. Address: Mrs. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

CERICAL WORK—Wanted, by a high school graduate, general office work, with knowledge of bookkeeping, references. ETHEL M. GEARY, 71 Telegraph st., South Boston.

COMPANION—Young lady wishes position with family going abroad, as lady's maid, companion, governess, competent in all respects. References: Mrs. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

COMPANION—Position wanted to travel and care for elderly people by one experienced in that line of work, who is refined, capable, and conscientious. Address: Mrs. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Mature, public and private, willing to go anywhere; very best references. MRS. BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman wishes position; domestic preferred; children, would assist them in school studies or piano. GERTRUDE GLENNON, 56 Fremont, Mattapan, Mass.

KITCHEN MAID, young neat girl; willing to go away any distance; references. MRS. BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

LADY'S MAID wishes position, or as hotel maid. MRS. GERTRUDE WHITE, 60 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—wishes day's work or laundry to take home. MISS CLARA CALLENDER, 21 East Lenox st., Boston. Tel. 469-3.

LAUNDRESS—wishes summer work; will do chamber work. MRS. BAGLEY, 148 Northampton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—wishes employment at home or office cleaning morning or evening. MRS. CORA JACKSON, 108 Sussex st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wants employment with family. MRS. MCINTYRE, 108 Tremont st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER MAID—two girls thoroughly competent together or separate; references. MRS. BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—wishes employment at home or office cleaning morning or evening. MRS. CORA JACKSON, 108 Sussex st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment at home. BESSIE M. POTTER, 12 Camden st., Boston.

MAID wishes position to assist with housework and care for children. ANNA KILISS, general delivery, Greenwood, Mass.

MAID—Young colored girl wishes position, morning work. MRS. ELIA SEALEY, 22 Holyoke st., Boston.

MAID—Young colored woman wants work in chamber maid, or to do light housework or office cleaning; home nights. MAY ENGLISH, 11A Melrose st., Suite 1, Boston.

MAID—Reliable colored girl desires employment, washing, ironing, cleaning, by the day or week; or season work in country. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 4 Willow pk., Boston.

MAID—Colored woman wants day's work of any kind; washing, ironing or cleaning. Address: Mrs. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

MAID—Reliable lady wishes position as chambermaid, or to do light housework. MRS. MAUD McLEAN, 100 Charles st., Boston.

MAID—Reliable colored girl desires employment, washing, ironing, cleaning, by the day or week; or season work in country. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 4 Willow pk., Boston.

MAIDS—Sisters want work together; cook, second maid; good references. MRS. STARNBERG EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston; Tel. 297-1.

MAID—Net appearing colored girl wishes position; best of references. MRS. MATTHEW JACKSON, 69 Kendall st., Boston.

MAIDS (colored)—Cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, or to do light housework; references. Apply BROOKLINE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE as cook and general maid; both capable and experienced. Address: Mrs. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

MANAGER—Middle-aged, reduced woman, like position to manage lodging house; must be in respectable location of city and within the lodging house. Write to H. S. AUBURN, 1000 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

MATRON—Housekeeper—Woman of mature years wishes position as managing housekeeper in lodging house. EMMA L. LANE, 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLES, white and colored; woman cook, man butler or general; references. MRS. BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

NURSEY MAID—Capable Protestant girl desires position; can take entire household; best of references. MRS. STARNBERG EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston; Tel. 297-1.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK wants place in New York; wages \$7; can furnish best of references. Apply BROOKLINE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position in hotel or as saleswoman; best of references. MRS. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—experienced repairing, plain dress and alterations; references. MRS. E. H. DE LUE, 1084 Washington st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—first-class, experienced, references. MRS. J. H. SHAFER, 20 Garban st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—F

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

MUCH INTEREST EXPRESSED IN NEW YORK'S BOND ISSUE

Forthcoming Sale Will Have Important Bearing Upon the General Market—More Than a Year Since Last Offering of Long Term Bonds

NEW YORK—At periodical stages of Wall street's history, when New York city has entered the investment market with an offering of new bonds, the prices at which the municipality's securities were sold have had a deep influence on general sentiment, as bearing on the immediate bond market future. Thus it was that from the moment last week when it became known that at a special meeting of the sinking fund commission it was decided to issue \$65,000,000 4½ per cent 50-year bonds, bids to be invited for May 7, the price which these bonds would command became the subject of much interested discussion. An advance in the average over the last previous sale, it was argued, would be at once a visible sign of betterment in the investment market generally, while a decline from the previous sale might be interpreted as an indication that conditions had become less favorable to borrowers on long-term securities.

There has not been a sale of long-term bonds by the city since Jan. 24, last year—15 months ago—and at that time a \$60,000,000 offering of 4½ per cent securities returned through the public bids an average of 100.904. Prior to that sale, the most recent one was that of March 21, 1910, when a block of \$50,000,000 4½ per cent bonds were placed on the market at an average of 101.25.

The sale of May 7 is to be the largest which the city has ever attempted, and for that reason will command attention apart entirely from the comparison of prices obtained. Still, for financial consideration, the price received, and not the total of bids, will be most important. Already there are indications that the number of bids at or above the price obtained at the offering of last year will bring the general average to a level in the neighborhood of at least 101, in which case it will be evident that conditions at this time are more in favor of a healthy bond market than they were then.

There are various reasons why a good outcome of a city bond sale at this time should be well regarded, not the least being that the ability of the market to absorb so huge a supply of high-grade investment securities, in a single offering, is a sign that the investment demand is decidedly more robust than has been thought recently, when the railroads and industrial companies were testing the market with issues of greater or less amount and higher or lower degree.

At as matter of fact, if the impending city issue merely succeeds in drawing the big institutions into buying, much will have been gained.

To date the bulk of financing that has occurred has been made possible chiefly by buying of individual investors and not by purchases of huge blocks by those institutions whose inquiry is always highly coveted and whose active buying is always considered the most certain sign that the bond market is ripening into a robust stage.

Until the present date the class of securities brought out has been largely of the character bearing either a liberal income return or a particularly attractive conversion feature, or both, with the object of drawing out the capital of the small investor. Of the high-grade railroad bonds there have been comparatively few sales, in a measure because the institutional buying did not seem to respond readily and also because there appeared to be on every side, among institutions and private bond buyers as well, a distinct tendency to demand the highest grade bonds obtainable for the lowest average price possible. If, therefore, the institutions which usually are counted on to purchase part of a high-grade bond offering do so at this juncture and see their way clear to replacing some of their present short term holdings with the city obligations, assurance will be at once understood as having been given that the outlook is brightened.

Whether the institutions can be prevailed upon to do this on their own initiative remains to be seen. They, of course, will not permit a failure of the issue under any circumstances. Such would hurt the whole market irretrievably. But if the bids to be opened on the afternoon of May 7 contain tenders for large single blocks at prices which are a fair enough margin above par to indicate that the bidders are desirous of receiving the bonds, it will be regarded as an open acknowledgment that the banking interests assume the prospect to be a cheerful one.

Controller Prendergast has sanguine expectation regarding the sale, and he has based hopeful predictions on the fact that there has been no public municipal sale of bonds by New York city for more than 15 months, in event of which the financial markets should be comparatively barren of city bonds. It is to be ventured that Mr. Prendergast's expectations, based alone on this score, would not have the strongest kind of foundation, for notwithstanding the fact that 15 months have elapsed since the January sale of 1911, and the further fact that more than two years have gone by since the March sale of 1910, the markets have not digested with any great readiness the \$110,000,000 of New York city 4½s which were issued on those two occasions. Of last year's large sale of \$60,000,000, it is inevitable that a portion at least should still be awaiting final lodgment, and although the

price appreciation which has taken place represents in a general way a stronger position for the bonds it does not necessarily mean an invulnerable position which can withstand further large offerings without fear for the market position.

However, this sanguine outlook, as viewed by Mr. Prendergast, may be based not alone on a supposition that the market has been "cleaned out" of former issues and is ready for another large supply at this time. Aside entirely from that there are two other considerations; namely, the probable assurance from bankers that the bonds will be well taken, and the statements from those in authority that this piece of financing will accomplish all that the city will require for another period of a year or more. At all the recent bond sales by New York those carrying out the operations have seen to it beforehand whether banking support would be offered, and more often than not the advice of bankers has been taken regarding the time, amount and interest return of each individual offering.

In June and August, 1907, it will be remembered, the city offered first a \$20,000,000 four per cent loan, then one of \$15,000,000 at the same rate of interest. Banking advice was not heeded, and without pledge of banking support the city authorities endeavored to carry out the sales. How complete were the failures can still be recalled, for bids were received for only \$2,713,000 on the second occasion. Since that time the word of the banking interests has carried more weight, and at all eight city bond offerings which have occurred since the authorities acknowledge themselves to have been mistaken, the banking support has made every sale a success.

Assurance that the city will not endeavor to seize the next favorable opportunity to enter the market with a new issue, thus weakening the prospects for profitable distribution by bankers of blocks of the bonds to be bought on May 7 will count for much with bankers, for even though the market may not at once advance to a point where a margin of gain is shown over the purchasing price, the certainty that the city will take no action to flood the market with fresh issues will induce bankers to purchase large blocks, holding them against the time when investment buying, individual and institutional, will elevate the market price to a better level than at which the bonds will be purchased a fortnight hence.

Eventually, unless something unforeseen occurs, this is certain to come about. At 100.08, the price at which New York city sold its \$60,000,000 4½ per cent bonds last year, the price paid by the city for its capital was higher, saving only for the panic year of 1907, than had previously been paid in more than a generation.

The swing of the pendulum has for a number of years been in the one direction; the next bond sale should show a beginning of the swing backward and if this is the case it will mean higher prices for city bonds, and lower income yields.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and the general undertone is easy, with quotations entirely nominal. Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.90, E \$7, F \$7, G \$7, H \$7, I \$7.10, K \$7.20, M \$7.30, N \$7.35, WG \$7.45, WW \$7.50. Tar and pitch—Jobbing parcels are moving in a limited way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 49¢49½; sales, 272; receipts, 1169; exports, 1208; stock, 19,446. Rosins firm; sales, 1935; receipts, 3349; exports, 1422; stock, 47,814. Prices—WW, \$6.90; WG, \$6.85; N, \$6.80; M, \$6.72½; K, \$6.70; I, \$6.70; H, \$6.70; G, \$6.70; F, \$6.70; E, \$6.55; D, \$6.40; B, \$6.20.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 36s. 9d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 16s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 36s. 3d.; rosin, common, easy at 16s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good easier, \$6. Spirits machine steady at 47½¢. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

PITTSBURGH STEEL PRICES UP
NEW YORK—Bessemer and open-hearth sheet bars are being quoted in Pittsburgh at \$23 per ton for third quarter shipment, and \$22 for prompt shipment. Several days ago sheet bars were quoted at \$21 for prompt shipment. Wire rods are also quoted at an advance of \$1 per ton, making the price for the second quarter shipment \$26 per ton.

THE SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Refined and raw sugar markets are unchanged. London beet sugar, May down ¼d. to 13s. 5¼d., June 18s. 6d. and Aug. down ¼d. to 13s. 7½d.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MOVEMENT DURING MONTH OF MARCH

Official Figures Show Slight Decline in Receipts of Cereals at Fifteen Primary Markets of Country

EXPORTS FALL OFF

WASHINGTON—The commercial movements of grain and flour during March, 1912, are shown in a report just made public by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor.

Interior grain movement—During the month of March, 1912, 53,060,415 bushels of grain were received at 15 primary markets. This figure shows a slight decline when compared with the receipts at the same markets in March, 1911, at which time there had been a decided shrinkage as compared with the corresponding month in 1910, the receipts of grain having been 54,351,274 bushels in 1911, and 67,368,470 bushels in 1910.

The grain receipts in March of the present year were also considerably smaller than in either January or February. During the three months of the current year, taken collectively, however, the aggregate receipts show a material increase, namely, 193,135,933 bushels in 1912, as compared with 174,150,980 bushels in the corresponding three months of 1911. The decline in receipts was most marked in the case of barley, the March receipts of which have decreased steadily from 8,644,825 bushels in March, 1910, to 1,263,268 bushels in March, 1911, and to 2,047,596 bushels in March, 1912.

The receipts of wheat in March, 1912, 12,499,241 bushels, show a slight improvement over the corresponding figures for 1911, which were 11,747,299 bushels. The receipts of oats and rye likewise show a slight improvement the former having been 15,252,047 bushels in March, 1912, and 12,668,082 bushels in March, 1911; while the receipts of rye were 707,180 bushels in March, 1912, and 654,277 bushels in March, 1911. Corn, of which 21,654,675 bushels were received in March, 1912, shows a slight decline when the receipts are compared with those of 1911, namely, 24,081,348 bushels. If, however, the receipts of corn for the three months of the current year are compared with those of the corresponding months of 1911 a decided increase is shown, namely, 93,605,818 bushels in 1912, as against 75,693,809 bushels received during the same period in 1911.

The receipts of flour at 12 leading interior markets in March, 1912, were almost the same as those in March, 1911, namely, 1,383,996 barrels and 1,399,305 barrels, respectively. In March, 1910, the receipts of flour were 2,139,522 barrels. The receipts of flour during the three months of the current year show a slight increase, however, when compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of 1911.

Eastward movement of grain: The trunk line movement of grain from Chicago to the East in March, 1912, 15,942,000 bushels, was smaller than in March of the preceding year, although it shows a steady advance when compared with the two preceding months. The eastward movement of flour in March, 1912, 531,757 barrels, shows a decided improvement, both when compared with March, 1911, and with the two months of January and February, 1912.

Grain movement at seaports: The receipts of grain and flour show a slight improvement at New York in March, 1912, when compared with the same month of the previous year, namely, 8,086,204 bushels and 7,197,081 bushels respectively. At Boston the grain receipts were about the same in March, 1912, as in March, 1911, while at the other seaports from which returns were received, namely, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, the receipts show a falling off. The total receipts at the six seaports were 16,963,140 bushels in March, 1912, as compared with 19,396,311 bushels in March, 1910.

Grain and flour exports: The wheat, corn and flour exports from the four principal ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore show a decided decline in March, 1912, when compared with the exports during the same month of the preceding year. In March, 1912, the exports of wheat from these ports were 287,139 bushels; corn, 3,624,538 bushels, and flour 258,342 barrels. In March, 1911, the exports from the same ports were 802,432 bushels of wheat, 6,414,958 bushels of corn and 426,202 barrels of flour.

EDUCATING FARMERS

Agricultural colleges throughout the country are teaching young farmers how to take care of live stock as well as to raise crops. It is more than likely that in the near future the annual gain and saving to the country through educated farming will amount to more than the cost of the Panama canal.

NEW BOSTON BOND HOUSE
William L. Raymond, for 11 years associated with N. W. Harris & Co., has established himself in business at 35 Congress street, Boston, and will deal in high grade state, county and municipal, steam railroad and public service corporation bonds under the name of W. L. Raymond & Co.

EXTENSIVE PLAN OF FINANCING BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

NEW YORK—Whatever part expectation of stock financing, with "rights," may have played in causing the recent sharp bulge in New York Central stock, it may be said directors have no plans in hand for immediate financing of any kind. In proof of this may be cited the use largely of notes in the purchase of New York & Harlem and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.

Notes rather than bonds are being used largely because many vendors of the guaranteed stocks have declined Central's 30-year debentures on a 4.40 per cent basis.

But the company is preparing a broad plan for future financing, of which the creation of a new mortgage is but a part. Consolidation with Central of Harlem, Lake Shore, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and other roads is intended to make possible the creation of a new high grade bond for refunding and construction purposes, but at the same time it is expected to pave the way for a larger proportion of stock financing than the company has ever made use of before. The consolidation is expected to bring forward the necessary attractions to investors in stock by bringing to the assurance of dividends thereon the large undivided earnings of Lake Shore and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

If the contemplated bond issue is to be limited in amount the figure is likely to be set at \$1,000,000,000. Nothing much short of that would provide for all the refunding of the consolidated system and leave sufficient for expansion. The lines east of Buffalo which are to come at once into the consolidation have notes and bonds out to the extent of some \$360,000,000, not including West Shore's first mortgage bonds, which do not mature for 450 years. Lake Shore has \$200,000,000 obligations maturing in one to 85 years. Here is \$500,000,000 of \$600,000,000 of refunding to say nothing of a number of other and smaller roads which may eventually be absorbed. It is possible that directors may work out a mortgage limited not by specific amount but by a manner and purposes of issue. Such instruments are not unheard of in finance. In such case the judgment and discretion of directors in issuance of bonds would be hedged about first by terms of mortgage and second by authority of public service commission.

LA BELLE IRON WORKS MEETING

STEEBENVILLE, O.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the La Belle Iron Works will be called for some day this month to vote on a proposed increase in the capital stock of the company from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Half of the new stock will be 8 per cent cumulative preferred and half common.

At present the company has an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, of which \$9,915,400 is outstanding. When the increase in capital is authorized stockholders will be given one share of the new common stock, and one share of the new preferred for each one share of the present stock now held.

At present the stock of the company is all of one class.

DIVIDENDS

Manomet Mills declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 7 to stockholders of record April 30.

Nonquit Spinning Company declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable May 7 to stockholders of record April 30.

The Crex Carpet Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable May 31 to stock of record May 4.

The Turner Tanning Machinery Company is today paying a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable to stock of record April 30.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has declared a dividend of \$5 per share or 10 per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record May 15.

The Portland Railway Light & Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its stock payable June 1 to stock of record May 11.

The American Smelting & Refining Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock and 1 per cent on common stock.

American Radiator Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record May 6; also regular 2 per cent dividend on common stock, payable June 29 to stock of record June 21.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION

The American Light & Traction Company reports for year ended March 31:

	1912	1911
Gross earnings	\$4,104,550	\$3,717,455
Net earnings	3,980,104	3,724,324
Surplus after dividends	473,831	445,735
Prev. surplus	7,138,280	914,596
Total surplus	\$8,022,211	\$975,331

STEEL'S EARNINGS FOR QUARTER LESS THAN ANTICIPATED

Returns for Three Months Fall Six Millions Behind Dividend Requirements—Business Improves

UNFILLED TONNAGE

NEW YORK—Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended March 31 did not come up to expectations. The report for the period just made public shows the total was \$17,826,973, whereas Wall street estimates had ranged between \$19,500,000 and \$26,000,000.

On April 21 the statement was made on the authority of a prominent official of the United States Steel Corporation that he would be greatly surprised if the total was more than \$18,500,000. The poor showing of the corporation was due almost wholly to low prices that prevailed during January and February, when the whole trade was demoralized. Much encouragement is given by the March figures, which were \$7,156,247.

At this rate the earnings for the quarter would have been \$21,468,741, which would have been considered satisfactory. As it is, the report shows a deficit of \$6,292,134 after the payment of the dividend on the common stock, which was declared at Tuesday's meeting at the rate of 5 per cent.

The corporation during the three months earned its dividend on the preferred stock by a small margin. The January earnings were only \$5,243,406, and those of February \$5,427,320. The company put aside for depreciation, extraordinary replacement, etc., \$4,148,444.

Wall street men expressed the opinion that the report marks the turning point in the industry, as conditions are now steadily improving and prices are showing a substantial advance.

It is said that the April earnings will be substantially in excess of \$8,000,000, and the volume of orders now being received indicates that the May earnings will be still better.

During April the railroads have ordered about 200,000 tons of steel rails, while car orders total about 25,000, compared with 38,000 for the entire first quarter of the year.

The net earnings of the last three months are substantially in excess of those of the first quarter of 1904, which were the smallest in the history of the company. The total for the 1904 quarter was only \$13,208,886. At that time the appropriation for depreciation was only \$1,945,645.

In issuing the statement the corporation made a slight change from the usual form. Heretofore the net earnings have been given after deducting the interest on the subsidiary bonds outstanding. In Tuesday's statement the figures were given before and after these deductions.

The company explains that because of fluctuations in the charging of interest on subsidiary companies' debts, owing to issues and retirement of bonds, it was thought desirable to publish the monthly earnings before charging the interest, together with the amount of the interest charged in the respective months.

The preferred dividend declared is payable May 29 next and the common dividend June 29 next.

The unfilled tonnage on the company's books for March 31 was 3,304,841 tons.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 1)

Among the boot and shoe dealers in leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Henry Abrahams; Essex, Baltimore—John Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.
Bangor, Me.—H. C. Sawyer of Sawyer, Boot & Shoe Co.; Adams.
Chicago, Ill.—Philip Karl and H. Masette of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. V. Vioz; U. S.
Harrisburg, Pa.—W. B. Maxwell; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. and S. Fraderia; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. H. Allen; U. S.
New York—H. D. Jacobs; U. S.
New York—Frank M. Bedell; U. S.
Orange, N. Y.—A. E. McCarthy of A. F. McCarthy & Sons; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—E. S. Knouse of Dives Pomeroy & Stuart; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Paul, Mo.—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schulte & Co. Parker.

LEATHER BUYERS
Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Davison of J. C. Gale & Co.; at Converse & Co., 27 South st.
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
London, Eng.—Mr. Roth and Mr. Bertman of Schlosser, Baker & Co.; 55 South st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. H. Allen; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—T. S. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co.; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. G. McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at 5 cents discount.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$31,210,902	\$26,770,150
Balances	1,742,324	1,135,285
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$56,376.		

BOSTON LOANING RATES
NEW YORK—Loaning rates on stocks: Steel common 3 per cent, others 2½ per cent, fair demand.

WOOL BUYING CONSERVATIVE IN ALL THE PRIMARY MARKETS

As Shearing Progresses in the West, the Eastern Dealers Operate With Considerable Assurance Whenever They Can Secure Prices Regarded as Reasonable

As shearing progresses in the West the buying of the new clips by representatives of eastern wool dealers continues on a fairly conservative basis, and there is little disposition to run the risk of forcing prices up by ill-considered competitive bidding for new supplies.

In territory wool sections the calculation seems to be that around 50 cents, scored basis, is a fair price, taking into account the several uncertainties under which the seaboard wool dealers are operating.

The principal check upon speculative activity is the lack of assurance that there will be no tariff changes tending to bring foreign wools into more direct and cheapening competition with American stock in the near future. While it is not considered probable that tariff readjustment will be brought about at a time early enough to affect this season's operations directly, yet the indirect influence of the possibility of such action is evident in the caution thus far displayed in all this spring's negotiations.

In practically all other than political aspects, the situation is regarded by dealers in wool as very favorable. Labor difficulties have been largely overcome; a new yield, of excellent quality, is available at reasonable prices; the manufacturers have been securing fairly good orders and reorders; while there is no congestion of supplies at the mills or in the hands of holders of wool, in primary or distributing markets.

Mill men are taking an interest in the recent wool arrivals shown to the trade, both domestic and within the current quarter of the calendar year considerable foreign wool has reached here, finding a ready market. The margin of profit is not wide, but seems to be worth while, as importers are satisfied, apparently, with present conditions.

Both Australian and Argentine offerings are moving from week to week in fair volume. Australian 70's are quoted around 42@42½¢, or 82@83¢, scored basis. For New Zealand crossbreds about 37½¢ is asked for 46's. For South American crossbreds the asking prices

are around 29½¢ for Lincolns and 30½¢ for straight quarters.

Nearly 50,000,000 pounds of imported wools have come to Boston to date this year, and upward of 35,000,000 pounds of domestic clips. There is less accumulation this year than in the like period a year ago, however, for receipts of 1912 thus far make about the same total as receipts of 1911 for the first four months, whereas this year's shipments, which slightly exceed receipts, compare more than favorably with 1911 shipments in the corresponding time, showing an excess volume of about 17,000,000 pounds for 1912 to date.

Herein is seen another reason for the hopeful view of the market outlook taken by local merchants. With no tendency toward undue accumulation of supplies in evidence, they are encouraged to purchase desirable offerings in the primary markets. In fact, so limited are some of the grades of fleeces that buying of new clips would proceed quite rapidly if values set upon them by the growers were not regarded as too high.

Not only in the far West, where shearing is now well under way, but in Ohio, Michigan and other fleece-producing sections negotiations are pending for large quantities of domestic stock of all kinds for this market. The next six to eight weeks will witness some big transactions all along the line.

Optimistic reports as to the strength of the foreign market and the effect abroad of the sustained prices at the April auction sales in London continue to help in keeping up the tone of the market on this side of the Atlantic. Quotations on all kinds of wool are firm and steady. No quotable change in the plane of values has taken place for several weeks, although most transactions are the result of considerable negotiating and inspection of various offerings. Fine washed Ohio delaine sells around 30 cents, unwashed 25 cents. For XX and above 28@29 cents is asked. For fine medium clothing territory wool the scored basis remains about 50@51 cents, and fine staple territory fetches the equivalent of 63@65 cents scored.

HEAVY BUYING OF FREIGHT CARS IS LOOKED FOR SOON

PITTSBURGH—Indications point to heavy purchases of freight cars by the railroads of the country during the next few months. Some authorities believe that orders for 100,000 cars will be placed before the end of 1912. It is expected that car builders will have considerable trouble to get material promptly owing to the sold-up condition of many mills.

The Atchison has closed for about 4000 cars. While details have not been given out, it is understood that the order has been divided between the Pullman company, the Standard Steel Car Co., and the Western Steel Car & Foundry Co. The "Sunset" lines are reported seeking bids on 1750 freight and 24 passenger cars.

Sellers in this district are entering orders for moderate tonnages of steel plates, shapes and bars at the recently established higher prices.

A much broader market for tin and terne plate is prevailing, with more liberal specifications, so that leading manufacturers are now being forced to bend every effort to meet the shipping requirements of customers.

While the leading interest is operating its plants practically to full capacity, it is unable to accumulate any stocks, and the larger independents are in a similar position. There is a strong sentiment in favor of advancing prices of tin plate to a minimum of \$3.40 per box. Some such advance is looked for within the next few weeks.

The demand for terne plate continues to improve. Considerable new business is being booked for shipment during the summer months, and prices are holding firm. April production of both tin and terne plate is expected to show a marked gain over March.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COPPER

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics showed that the European stocks of copper on April 30 decreased 1288 tons, while copper supplies afloat increased 1625 tons, making a total increase in the visible supply of 337 tons, to 49,938, against 49,601 on April 15; 50,342 on March 31 and 77,339 on April 30, 1911. The estimated stocks in Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 529 tons to 10,121, compared with 10,650 on April 15, 1910, on March 31, 11,100 on March 15, 11,500 on Feb. 29, 12,700 on Feb. 14, 13,100 on Jan. 31 and 13,450 on Jan. 15 last.

CLOSING ROAD PURCHASE
ATLANTA—Negotiations are stated to be practically completed for purchase of Louisville & Nashville. Vice-President Evans and Passenger Traffic Manager Russell of Louisville & Nashville are in Atlanta in connection with the deal. Recent visit of Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is also said to be in the interests of Louisville road.

YEAR'S EARNINGS ABOVE FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Gross earnings of New England Telephone Company for its fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last are understood to have crossed the \$14,000,000 mark. Indeed it is likely that the forthcoming statement will show a gross of nearly \$14,500,000.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MAGYAR OLIGARCHY
IN HUNGARY IS BACK
OF PRESENT CRISIS

Minority's Recognition of the
Fact That Manhood Voting
Would Swamp Them Is
Cause of Intense Feeling

QUESTION INVOLVED

(Special to the Monitor)
BUDAPEST, Hungary.—Whenever there is a crisis in Hungary it is safe to conclude that the Magyar oligarchy accents danger for itself ahead.

The time-honored proceedings on all such occasions is to express concern for the safety of St. Stephen's crown, which merely means that the Magyar aristocrats are going to play the titular King of Hungary for all his crown may be worth against the wearer of the imperial tiara in Vienna. It is, of course, the fact that both crowns cover the same head, but whilst the King of Hungary is by a polite fiction supposed to be perpetually on the side of the Magyars, the Emperor of Austria, by a similar fiction, is supposed to be always planning the destruction of Magyar liberties.

What Magyar liberties amount to it would be difficult to say. Out of the 21,000,000 people who, roughly speaking, represent the population of Hungary, 7,000,000 alone are Magyar by blood. The remaining 14,000,000 are a mixed population of Germans, Slavs, Croats and other nationalities, who herd more and more together as the east is neared. If the liberties of the Magyars were ever really in danger, there might be something to say for the oligarchy which rules over them, but the fact is that those liberties are only in danger from the oligarchy itself.

Freedom of election, for instance, has never been heard of in Hungary. There an election scene is still very much like those depicted in Hogarth's prints. The free and independent elector does not drop his vote secretly into the ballot box, but gives it audibly under the eye of his landlord, and the only question is which landlord shall carry his candidate, as in the good old days of Whig and Tory in the United Kingdom.

It is because St. Stephen's crown has been in danger that the opposition of the Magyar oligarchy to the military bills has of late been so intense. The real fact is that the wearer of the imperial crown has decided that manhood suffrage shall be granted to the people of Hungary as well as to the people of Austria. At present, the 7,000,000 Magyars send some 400 deputies to the Diet at Budapest, as against a dozen or so deputies sent by the 14,000,000 people of other nationalities. If manhood suffrage was to be granted, it is obvious that the Magyars would be immediately overpowered, and not only would the Magyars be overpowered, but the Magyar oligarchy would be abolished.

In these circumstances, the oligarchy has discovered in the military bills presented to them, the utmost danger to the liberties of the country. It has fought those dangers so successfully and so warmly that it has forced the Emperor to take a step which could only have been taken with success by a ruler so universally loved and respected. The prime minister, Count Khuen Hédervary, was suddenly faced with the threat of abdication.

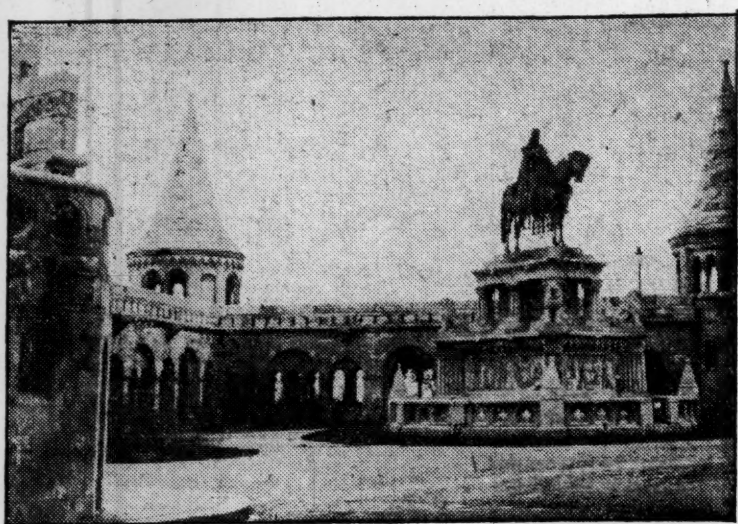
What would have happened if St. Stephen's crown had been left upon the hands of the Diet it is impossible to say. The prime minister realized that the oligarchy has been too successful. He withdrew his resignation and practically undertook to allow the bills to go through. The oligarchy, however, is not governed by the prime minister. It is in the nature of the firm of Spenlow and Jorkins, and both Spenlow and Jorkins, in the persons of the Kossuth and Juth parties, seem to have determined that there are more ways of checkmating the decision of the Emperor than passing the military bills. There is always an appeal to the constituencies.

A campaign will probably follow in which the dangers of St. Stephen's crown will be proclaimed to the utmost. The free and independent voters will attend under the eye of the local landlord and his agent and will record their votes in favor of the nominees of the oligarchy. The freedom of parliamentary elections will be vindicated and the new majority will be returned to the Diet, pledged to defend the liberties of the country to the utmost. Such are the politics in the half of the dual monarchy.

FISHING CUSTOM SURVIVES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The first catch of mackerel has been made from the Chesil beach at Portland. The catch numbered 400 and constitutes a record. There is an old custom by which the first mackerel to be taken out of the net is taken to the inn frequented by the fishermen and exhibited. It is then despatched by messenger to the owners of the house, who return the compliment in the shape of a gift to the crew who landed the fish.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE IS FEATURE



(Copyright by Mrs. Walter Creyke)
Statue of Prince Eugene, by Rona, in front of royal palace at Budapest

ADELAIDE AUTUMN
SHOW ILLUSTRATES
PRODUCTS OF STATE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society held their autumn show in Adelaide recently. There was a fine display of live stock, poultry and machinery, which, together with the comprehensive exhibition of agricultural produce, fruit, flowers, etc., served to illustrate the manifold nature of the resources of the state and the uniform high quality of its products; indeed, it is doubtful whether in any other part of the world with a population double or treble that of South Australia such a collection of stock, produce and machinery could be seen.

The attendance during the three days of the fixture was well up to the average. Entries in all sections were numerous, and competition for the various prizes was keen. A feature of the exhibition was the comprehensive display of produce made by the government, included in which were a large number of varieties of wheat raised at the various experimental stations.

The official luncheon was largely attended, those present including his excellency the Governor, Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, members of the ministry and Parliament, and representatives of almost every section of the community. In the course of his speech his excellency said:

"It is evident that the expansion of the agricultural and pastoral industries of the state is the true foundation for the development and prosperity of our country. Our farmers are the veritable backbone of the community; they are the real, true representatives in this country of that splendid class of English yeomanry which holds such a high position in the history of Great Britain."

FRANCE TO PUSH
MOROCCO PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The French government has decided not to await the results of the negotiations with Spain with regard to Morocco but to hasten the organization of the country. The result of this decision will be the despatch, in the immediate future, of a mission to make a survey for the proposed railway from Tangier to Fez.

The route the railway will take has not been decided but it is thought probable that the line will run through Mekinez, thus avoiding the mountainous district and coinciding partially with the proposed line from Fez to Rabat and Casablanca.

INCREASING COST OF
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
FORCES IS SHOWING

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The common Austro-Hungarian budget comprising the joint finance of the dual monarchy has been published.

Joint expenditure is to be covered by the sum of 470,900,000 kronen (£19,620,833). A sum of 377,700,000 kronen (£15,737,000) is to be devoted for army expenditure. This sum shows an increase of 18,800,000 kronen (£783,333) over the army expenditure for 1900. For naval expenses the sum of 71,700,000 kronen (£2,987,000) is appropriated, which is an increase on 1911 of 3,500,000 kronen (£145,833).

The naval and military expenditure, however, is not covered by these sums, as the government is making a demand for extraordinary credits of 19,000,000 kronen for the development of the army and 67,000,000 kronen (£2,701,666) for the development of the navy.

GARDENS IN REGENT'S
PARK DESIRED FOR
LONDON UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A suitable site for the London University has not yet been decided upon. An interesting and altogether attractive idea is one which would make the botanic gardens in Regent's park the future home of learning in London.

As is well known these gardens have been in financial straits for some years past. It was even proposed a little while ago that they should amalgamate with the Royal Horticultural Society. This being the case the establishment of the London University within the precincts of the gardens could not but commend itself, especially as the erection of the necessary buildings would not involve the covering of anything like the whole grounds, and it would be possible to preserve the lake and a large portion of the grounds for the benefit of the students.

The botanic gardens are the property of the crown, and this is also considered an advantage, as it is thought probable that the crown would, in the interests of the nation, make such terms as would be advantageous to the promoters of the scheme.

Taking into account the central position of the gardens—they are within a few minutes walk from Baker street station and the Regent's park tube—and the quiet they would afford the students, it would seem that the site is altogether an ideal one for the purpose.

HOBART'S NEW PIER
WILL MEET NEEDS
OF 1000-FOOT LINER

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Hobart's new pier, which will be capable of accommodating the 1000-foot liner, will be a work of considerable magnitude. It will be only 110 feet short of a quarter of a mile in length and its width will be 100 feet.

Nearly 1400 of the largest trees will have to be felled for the piles, for which the Huon Timber Company holds the contract. Owing to the great depth of the water, the greatest being 10 fathoms (60 feet), some very large piles are required. Nearly 500 of them will range from 91 feet to 108 feet in length, the longest being required for diagonal bracing purposes. The total weight of piles to be used will be approximately 10,000 tons. Then 100 reinforced concrete piles, 60 feet long, weighing about seven tons each, will be required in connection with the reclamation works.

Two rock drilling machines are being obtained from America, one being available locally to remove a reef that lies about 500 feet off the shore end of the pier. Over 100 tons of mild steel and 2200 barrels of cement will be required for the reinforced concrete work, 50 tons of wrought iron for bracing work, and 31 tons of spikes for the decking.

LETTER-SORTER TESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An experimental apparatus for sorting letters has been installed in the new postal sorting office at Crewe railway station.

AUSTRALIAN WARSHIP FAST

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The destroyer Warrego, which was built here for the royal Australian navy, has undergone a successful trial, attaining a speed of 23 knots.

GRECIAN ROYALTY VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The King and Queen and other members of the royal family of Greece have left for Corfu to pay a visit to the German Emperor.

MUHAMMADANS BITTER
AND CONTEMPT GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Years ago Mr. Kipling made the famous remark that east was east and west was west. Without in any way committing oneself to the conclusion he based on this, it is obvious that he stated a truism. To expect the man whose life has been spent in the west to understand the east with its centuries of tradition and its differences of religion, is as hopeless as it would be to expect the easterner to understand the outlook of Paris or Berlin, with all the complications of western sectarianism.

In these circumstances it is dangerous to accept all the stories which have been heard in the capitals of Europe today on the subject of the determination in Constantinople to suppress the incipient signs of the feminist movement there. There is no doubt that the unrest of human thought has not been confined to national or economic conditions, but has infected not only the social, but even the domestic stratum of the social system.

Lord Morley in a famous sentence once pointed out that the weakness of the European rationalists had been that though they had the scientific idea in superabundance, they lacked the social idea. It might be said of the reformers of today that though they have the social idea in abundance it is a lop-sided idea, since it is the social idea as seen through male spectacles alone. It is this short-sightedness which has led to the recent troubles in England and to the prosecution of certain leaders of the women's movement.

News Appreciated Afar

In these days ideas travel like lightning, and it is the fear that something of what is happening in London, if only in a very small degree, may infect Constantinople that has led to the decree of Sheikh ul Islam, the religious head of the Muhammadans of the Ottoman empire, with respect to the behavior and dress of Ottoman women.

The Sheikh ul Islam sees in the modernizing of the dress of the harem—and the harem, it must be remembered, is simply the female as opposed to the male quarter of the Turkish house—a crusade against the Muhammadan faith as subtle and as dangerous as the pope sees in the introduction of modernism into literature. There is no reason to doubt that in this respect Stamboul sees just as far as the Vatican, and it accounts for the violence of the attack on all women who have done anything to identify themselves with the crusade against the harem life, as at present constituted.

It is said that it is impossible for Turkish women to show themselves in the streets with the faintest evidence of anything western in their dress, without being almost assaulted, and at least the offending garment being cut to ribbons. It is said that the women who have attempted to defend the views which have been growing for some time in the harems, have been subjected to personal violence, and even beaten with fatal effect. How much truth there is in these stories, or whether they have been founded upon some exceptional cases of fanaticism, it is probably impossible to tell, but little by little there is growing up in Muhammadan circles a feeling of bitter antipathy to all things western and Christian, which those who really fear the forces at work, seriously fear may, at any moment, develop into a jihad.

Tripoli Is One Cause

Not the least of these factors has been the attempted seizure of Tripoli by Italy, with all the passions that that act has let loose. It must be remembered that when Abdul Hamid fell and the committee of union and progress came into power the Muhammadan world was expectant rather than acquiescent. The atrocities of the khalif of Stamboul were well enough known to perhaps the Ottoman Turk, but the Arabs of Africa and Arabia and the Muhammadans of Hindustan or of Persia knew little of his persecutions. To them he was at any rate the right arm of the crescent, who had kept the green flag flying in face of European arms. This, it was speedily discovered, was in a sense more than could be said of his successors.

The initial attempt of the new regime to purify the government was answered by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, then came the attempt of the Cretans to free themselves, followed by the advance from Sofia into Roumelia. Next the French troops advanced on Fez, the Spaniards seized upon the Rif, finally there came the disembarkation of the Italian troops in Tripoli. As viewed through Muhammadan spectacles, the Ottoman empire was in a state of shrinkage, and everywhere the cross was triumphing at the expense of the crescent.

Had Italy been ready to push her attack right home, the very suddenness of her onslaught might have swept away the Arab resistance. As it was she was not in such a position. She hesitated, and to a certain extent at any rate she lost.

Struggle Is in Secret

Ever Bey crossed Egypt in disguise, the green standard was raised, and from the interior thousands upon thousands of Arabs came pouring to the relief of the tiny Ottoman garrisons which had been driven out of Tripoli and the neighboring towns. What has followed from

that time we know on the authority of the European correspondents with the Turkish forces, for neither from Rome nor from Constantinople has one word of the actualities of the campaign been allowed to leak out.

In the Corso, as upon the Galata bridge, victory has followed victory, and defeat defeat. Yet what has been happening on the strip of oasis held by the Italian invaders has been even more a secret than the deliberations of the cabinets in Rome and Constantinople. Now and again, however, the silence has been pierced by the voice of some correspondent, who has arrived from the Turkish lines, and piecing together these stories it has been possible to see how absolutely justified has been the criticism of that veteran strategist Field Marshal von der Gortz.

Every day is adding to the security of the Arabs, and to the danger of the Italians. The Turks have not talked much. It is not their method, neither in the present instance would it have suited them. But steadily from the interior and over the borders of Tunis there have poured men, arms, ammunition and supplies, until at the present moment for the infinitesimal cost, Mr. Abbot declares, of £30,000 a month, they are slowly bleeding Italy financially to exhaustion.

Delay Is Costly

The magnificent Italian victories, it is becoming apparent, have never been won any more than the Turks have swept the Italians before them in flight. What has happened has been, from the point of view of Constantinople, perhaps more serviceable.

General Seneva finds himself very much in the position of Napoleon's marshals. Although he is acting on the offensive he is surrounded by thousands of guerrillas, night after night his lines are rushed, now here and now there, along their whole length, by parties of Arabs who bring home with them their morning loot in the shape of cattle, camp equipment, rifles and ammunition. Meanwhile the Arabs are being steadily trained. Stores are being collected and the ragged remnants to which Enver Bey came a few months ago, is now a tolerably drilled, well provided army.

What this means has been stated over and over again in these columns, what it is beginning to mean in Africa is a contempt, not merely for the Italians, but for all Europeans, in the hearts of the Muhammadans.

The weakness of Italy in Tripoli is read as the weakness of the cross. The strength of the Arab resistance is magnified into the power of the crescent. At any moment those who are best in a position to know insist the green banner may be unfurled with the proclamation of the jihad and all the pent up fanaticism of centuries of defeat may be let loose, from Salonika to Hodeida and from Delhi to Fez. No power, runs the eastern proverb, holds Delhi for long, and the city of the peacock throne has become the capital of the British Raj.

BUTTER AND CHEESE
EXTENSIVELY MADE
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Although primarily a wheat and wool producing country, there are large areas in South Australia eminently suitable for dairying.

The industry is fostered by the government in a variety of directions, and in common with other phases of a primary production has during recent years made steady progress of a permanent nature. This is largely due to better methods adopted in regard to feeding and general management of dairy cattle, together with the opening up of new areas and the subdivision of properties suited to mixed farming.

In a report recently issued the dairy expert states that the 1910-11 season proved most favorable both to dairymen and manufacturers. The quantity of dairy products increased considerably and far exceeded any previous records. For the period under review the production of butter totaled 10,717,488 pounds, and of cheese 1,796,281 pounds, as against 8,482,168 pounds of butter and 1,578,378 pounds of cheese in 1909-10. Comparing the figures for the 1910-11 season with those of 1903-4 there have been increases as follows: Butter, 4,721,730 pounds; cheese, 823,697 pounds; being on a conservative estimate an increased cash value in butter of over £206,575 and in cheese of over £20,592.

PRINCE IN HYDRO-AEROPLANE

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTE CARLO.—The Prince of Monaco has made a flight on M. Renaux's hydro-aeroplane. After carrying out various evolutions he descended from a height of some 1500 feet by a fine volplane.

STAMPS TO BE ISSUED IN ROLLS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Penny and halfpenny stamps will shortly be issued in rolls of 1000 and 500 respectively.

ENGLISH STATESMEN
LAUD ANGLO-RUSSIAN
AGREEMENT ON VISIT

Lord Balfour of Burleigh and
Austen Chamberlain Tell
Novoe Vremya That Sus-
picion Is Swept Away

FINANCE POINTED TO

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—During the recent visit to St. Petersburg of Austen Chamberlain and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a representative of the Novoe Vremya obtained an interview with them, and their cordial indorsement of the Anglo-Russian agreement has produced a good impression in political and commercial circles.

Lord Balfour pointed out that in view of the political rapprochement which had come about between Russia and England it was necessary to establish closer commercial relations. He went on to express his opinion that the Anglo-Russian bank, on the business of which he had come to St. Petersburg, would help in this direction, for he was convinced that many Russian enterprises could be financed by Englishmen.

Austen Chamberlain referred to the undoubted anti-Russian feeling which existed in England not so many years ago, and remarked that the former suspicion and distrust of Russia had now been swept away. He admitted that a few politicians in England protested loudly against the Anglo-Russian agreement, but he assured the interviewer that their opinion did not count in any way and that the campaign they were prosecuting exercised no influence on public opinion.

"The Anglo-Russian agreement," he continued, "has become a necessity, and no campaign whatsoever will affect the present state of things. At the outset I was myself opposed to such an agreement, because it seemed to me especially advantageous to Russia, but finally I saw that we English also derived advantages from it which cannot be contested."

Mr. Chamberlain went on to express his conviction that the present was a time when business circles should come to the assistance of political, and that the active interest of Englishmen in Russian affairs and their financial assistance of Russian enterprises would serve to draw closer the union between the two countries.

GLASGOW SEEKING
TO WIDEN BORDERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The title of second city of the empire which is at present Birmingham's by virtue of the parliamentary sanction obtained last year to extend its borders, will now be disputed by Glasgow. A select committee of the House of Commons presided over by J. J. Mooney has commenced the consideration of the Glasgow boundaries bill, under which the corporation are seeking to add to the city the outlying burghs of Govan, Patrick, Rutherglen and Pollokshields.

DERBY TO HONOR HEROINE

(Special to the Monitor)

DERBY, Eng.—A national memorial to Miss Florence Nightingale is to be erected in Derby. Derbyshire was her native county.

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GENERAL BOTHA IS
DECLARED IN FAVOR
OF IRISH HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It was only natural to expect that the prime minister of the last of the great British dominions to be granted self-government should express himself in favor of home rule for Ireland, and the message received by the Daily Chronicle from General Botha leaves no doubt with regard to his views on the subject.

"General Botha feels," wrote his private secretary, "that home rule is a matter of such wide imperial importance that there is no reason why he should not give an expression of his own personal opinion."

"He does not believe that the British people have, thus far, ever regretted any decision to grant local government to certain parts of the empire, and it is generally admitted that hitherto every such step has been the source of greater strength."

"In South Africa, where the grant of local government was made in particularly difficult circumstances, the result has been a complete vindication of the policy, and General Botha can see no reason why the grant of local government on sound principles to the Irish people should not bear as good fruit as it has done in every other case where local government was given."

CAPT. AMUNDSEN
PLANS LECTURES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Captain Amundsen has declared his intention of visiting England in the coming autumn. He will give an account of his expedition to the south pole before the fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, and will also lecture to the London public. It is probable that he will make a tour of the provinces.

Before his visit to England Captain Amundsen will visit Norway, Sweden and Germany, also for the purpose of delivering lectures. It is understood that the Arctic regions will be the scene of the Norwegian explorer's next expedition which will extend over a longer period of time than his stay at the south pole.

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THE HOME FORUM

RUSSIA'S GREAT YEARLY FESTIVAL

ASTER time in Russia is eagerly looked forward to by all the people. It is the most festive occasion of the year and is regarded by Russians as the most important holiday, being celebrated by the free giving of presents and the exchange of numerous visits.

During Easter week the shopkeepers are busily engaged preparing their shop windows in order to induce the public to make purchases, and the latter really do not seem to mind how much money is spent, many of them having made previously special efforts to be economical so as to have as much cash available as possible to give the shopkeepers while the holiday lasts. The tradesmen's efforts are certainly well rewarded, for the shops are crowded with customers, and two to three days before Good Friday hawkers take up their positions in the roads to offer their wares for sale, wares very similar to those sold by the street hawkers in London. Everything assumes an aspect of gaiety which is shared by the public, although the places of amusement are closed.

At Easter eve most of the Russians attend church. St. Isaac's cathedral, which is the principal church in St. Petersburg, and which on this occasion has large lamps alight at all the entrances, is absolutely crammed with people, as are also the other places of worship, and those who are unable to get inside wait to see the priests dressed in their full robes come out just before midnight. At 12 o'clock torches are lit on the four corners of the roof of the edifice and guns are fired from the fortress. The streets are then illuminated with



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL, PRINCIPAL CHURCH IN ST. PETERSBURG

colored electric lamps and flags are hung out from all the buildings, thus producing a brilliant effect. It is safe to say that at no other time of the year are so many thousands of people seen walking along the Nevsky Prospect, and as can be imagined, it is quite an impressive sight to watch the tremendous crowd wending its way slowly along amid the gaily decorated thoroughfares. On Easter Sunday the Russians eat

their special cake and also the "Naxxa," which is the paschal cheese made of curds and eggs, on both of which is placed a red rose, and during the afternoon numerous visits are paid. Although the holidays continue for the next five or six days, the most interesting time may be said to have passed when Easter Sunday is over and the city once again takes on its general every-day appearance.

From "May Day"

But soft! a sultry morning breaks,
The ground pine wash their rusty green,
The maple tops their crimson tint,
On the soft track path each track is seen.
The girl's foot leaves its meiter print,
The pebble loosened from the frost.
Asks the urchin to be tost.
The green lane is the schoolboy's friend,
Low leaves his quarrel apprehend,
The fresh ground loves his top and ball,
The air rings jocund to his call,
The brimming brook invites a leap,
He dives the hollow, climbs the steep,
The youth reads omens where he goes
And speaks all languages the rose.
The woodcock mocks with tiny noise
The far halloo of human voice;
The perfumed berry on the spray
Smacks of faint memories far away.
—Emerson.

"Good Red Herring"

The news that the herring are running is a harbinger of spring in at least one little village about 25 miles from Boston. Every year about this time—a trifle earlier in a warm season, perhaps—thousands of herring leave the salt waters of the ocean and fight their way seven or eight miles up stream against the strong current of what is known as Herring brook, for the purpose of spawning in the fresh water lakes.

They generally run for three or four weeks, and after a few days of spring sunshine have warmed the water, the brook is well filled with fish. A particular part of the brook where there is an old mill race is the official spot for taking the herring, and a morning may be spent pleasantly in watching the men and boys scooping out the fish with strong nets. Every voter in the township is entitled to 300 fish, for which he must pay 25 cents a hundred; certain women of the community receive a hundred free. Although a liking for herring would seem to be an acquired taste, many of the inhabitants appear to relish them, and salt down a goodly number for winter eating.

Such fish as escape the nets—and there are myriads of them, those that are caught being but an infinitesimal part—continue their way to the ponds, where they remain until the end of the summer. About the latter part of August the elder fish begin their journey seaward, and a little later the young fish follow them. It is said that a herring comes up the same stream each year, and that even the young fish, who do not come back for three years, remember their own particular brook and always return to it.

Vain Imaginations

Since matter is neither soul or intellect, nor life, nor form nor reason, nor sound . . . nor power—for what can it effect?—but falls off from all these, neither can it rightly receive the appellation of being. But it may deservedly be called non-being. . . . It likewise seems to be full and to be all things, and yet has nothing. The things which enter into and depart from matter are imitations . . . of real beings. . . . They appear indeed to effect something in it, but effect nothing, for they are vain and debile and have no resisting power. And since matter, likewise, is void of resistance they pervade without dividing it, like images in water or as if some one should send as it were forms into a vacuum. . . . So that if some one should say that matter is evil, he will assert what is true.—Plotinus.

In time to be
Shall holier altars rise to Thee—
Thy church our broad humanity.
White flowers of love its walls shall climb,
Soft bells of peace shall ring its chime,
Its days shall all be holy time.

A sweeter song shall then be heard—
The music of the world's accord,
Confessing Christ, the inward Word.

That song shall swell from shore to shore,
One hope, one faith, one love restore
The seamless robe that Jesus wore.
—Whittier.

Follow the leader is the simple, fundamental rule of all organized effort.—Congregationalist.

SOME BOOKS OF HISTORY AND TRAVEL

A LIST of books was prepared last year by the high school council in English for the use of the pupils in the Latin and high schools of Boston, to aid selection of desirable books for home reading.

The pamphlet covers 20 pages, which precludes the reprinting of the entire list. Most of the standard works of fiction appear here and many good modern novels. The interest of the list perhaps lies largely in occasional books of history, biography, travel and essays, to which it calls attention. That these books are recommended for the reading of youth implies that they are easy reading. Some of them are: Abbott, "Stories of Great Men"; Matthew Arnold, "Sohrab and Rustum"; "Essays in Criticism"; E. M. Bacon, "Boys' Hakluyt"; Elizabeth Bancroft, "Letters from England"; Barrie, "Margaret Ogilvie"; Briggs, "Routine and Ideals"; Ellen Browning, "Girl's Wanderings in Hungary"; Elizabeth Charles, "Joan the Maid"; A. J. Church, "Pictures from Roman Life and Story"; "Heroes of Chivalry and Romance"; Samuel McChord Crothers, five books of essays; Dana, "Two Years Before the Mast"; Samuel

Adams Drake, "Border Wars of New England"; DuChailu, "Land of the Mid-night Sun"; R. D. Evans, "A Sailor's Log"; Lydia Farmer, "Life of La Fayette"; James T. Fields, "Yesterdays with Authors"; John Fiske, "Beginnings of New England" and other histories; Mrs. Gaskell, "Life of Charlotte Bronte"; Edwin Goadby, "England of Shakespeare"; Gordy, "American Leaders and Heroes"; Griffiths, "Brave Little Holland"; Herbert E. Hamblen, "On Many Seas"; Hart, "Colonial Children"; John Hay, "Life of Lincoln"; Hillis, "Great Books as Life Teachers"; Howells, "Heroines of Fiction"; Hughes, "Alfred the Great"; E. Ingersoll, "Knocking Round the Rockies"; Jefferies, "Story of My Heart"; Janvier, "The Aztec Treasure House"; Tudor Jenks, "In the Days of Chaucer"; Landor, "Pericles and Aspasia"; Lucy Larcom, "New England Girlhood"; Sidney Lee, "Great Englishmen of Sixteenth Century"; Lodge and Roosevelt, "Hero Tales from American History"; Lossing, "Story of United States Navy for Boys" and "Two Spies"; Lowell, "Among My Books"; Macaulay, "History of England"; Montgomery, "The Two Great

Retreats of History"; Morley, "English Men of Letters"; Murray, "Adventures in the Wilderness"; C. Nordhoff, "The Merchant Vessel"; Mrs. Oliphant, "Makers of Venice and of Florence" and "Royal Edinburgh"; George H. Palmer, "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer"; "The Odyssey" (poetry); Parkman, "The Oregon Trail"; Pater, "Marius the Epicurean"; Stephen Phillips, "Ulysses" (poetry); Pyle, "Story of King Arthur and of Lancelot"; W. J. Rolfe, "Shakespeare the Boy"; Sparks, "Men who Made the Nation"; Stanley, "How I Found Livingstone"; Stevenson, "In the South Seas"; "Inland Journeys"; Strickland, "Queens of England and of Scotland"; Eva M. Tappan, "England's Story"; Ida Tarbell, "Life of Napoleon"; "Early Life of Lincoln"; Thoreau, "Walden"; "Cape Cod"; "Maine Woods"; Towle, "Marco Polo"; Trent, "Robert E. Lee" and "Southern Statesmen of the Old Regime"; Van Dyke, "Historic Scenes in Fiction"; Weare, "Cubot's Discovery of North America"; Stewart Edward White, "The Forest"; Woodrow Wilson, "George Washington"; William Winter, "Shakespeare's England"; Owen Wister, "U. S. Grant."

Where Contentment Is Bliss

IT was in a New England village, New England reputed the home of thrift and far-sightedness in business, where a summer visitor applying for a certain article one day was told by the proprietor of the little all-sorts store that he no longer kept the thing.

"But why not? it's the kind everybody uses," she said.

"Well," said the proprietor, "that's just it. Everybody was always asking for it and I was always getting sold out and having to send for more, so I just decided not to bother with the plaguy thing any longer."

A story like this is told in a book by Miss S. S. Beale, who says of a village store:

Shirt buttons of useful sizes were scarce; they expected them in every day. And the shopper wondered that sixes were the smallest attainable measures for women's boots and shoes. The proprietor was a quaint personage, fully competent to set forth persuasively the merits of her large and various lack of goods.

On one historic occasion, when the black elastic desired was produced, it seemed to have lost its natural quality of stretchableness. When this was pointed out to the good lady, she remarked, with her usual urbanity: "Some ladies prefer elastic that doesn't stretch overmuch."

Rare Lilies in Kew Gardens

The gardeners of Kew gardens in London are rejoicing over having produced from bulbs some rare and very beautiful lilies, natives of Brazil. Many and varied means have been tried for the last six years to induce these visitors to bloom, but until this year they have refused to do so.

This spring, however, after having spent some time in the succulent house they showed signs of budding. First some long leaves sprang out from the bulb, soon to be followed by a flower stem bearing five buds. These have burst into wonderful mauve-blue flowers about the size and shape of a Madonna lily, standing four feet high and extremely beautiful.

To succeed these are several varieties of Brazilian lilies all approaching full blossom.

Finance nowadays is limited by no national boundaries. American newspapers contain advertisements of a "City of Tokio (Japan) Loan" for the purchase by that city of electric tramways and electric lighting systems. The loan, amounting to about \$45,000,000, is apportioned between New York, London and Paris.—Indianapolis News.

It is never too late to give up our prejudices.—Thoreau.

HOMELY METAL IS PRAISED

PEWTER is not a precious metal, but it is a very interesting one, and has the charm which inheres in homely things. There is a kind of living companionship about pewter that more pretentious metals do not possess.

The main object of a volume of short essays recently written by Antonio de Navarro, an American expert in pewters, now residing in England, is, in the author's own words, "to dissipate the popular belief that the pewterer's art was essentially commonplace."

"This idea," he shared with others, he continues, "and it has only been dislodged by the unexpected discoveries that have fallen to my lot during the last few years. Surprises, domestic and ecclesiastic, have met me on all sides; specimens undreamed of but in precious metal, yet so distinguished in composition and workmanship that they might well have been the outcome of the silversmith's art."

Remark upon the quantities of pewter plate destroyed before the people began to realize its interest and importance, as well as its beauty in age, Mr. de Navarro tells what a local tinsmith lately said to him.

"I wish I had known, sir," said he,

Strange New Mexican Spring

One of the most remarkable springs in the world exists in New Mexico. It is saturated with sodium sulphate. Distilled water weighs eight and one third pounds per gallon; the water of this spring weighs 10 and two thirds pounds. The temperature of the spring is a little over 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

As the saturated liquid overflows and cools it forms a crystalline mass which, in the course of ages, has spread into a white bed of solid sodium salts, miles in extent and as level as a lake. The warm brine, it is reported, is inhabited by a shrimp-like organism, and a species of plant is found growing in the dry expanse of sodium sulphate.—Harpers Weekly.

Word for Formal Gardens

Two centuries ago France was celebrated for her marvelous gardens, and the most beautiful displays of art in gardening were the work of the greatest of French landscape gardeners, Le Notre, who laid out the grounds surrounding Versailles, Chantilly and the Tuileries, which for two centuries have attracted strangers in search of examples of model landscape gardening.

One may say that the harmony, the order, the rational arrangement shown in the gardens of France reflect the French taste. They may even be called gardens of intelligence admirably illustrating Descartes's theory that "man is the master of nature."

The effect of the classic landscape garden differs entirely from that produced by a natural landscape garden. A promenade in a forest in the midst of rugged trees, dense thickets, rustic moss, or so a writer in the New York Sun seems to think the French view point is, gives a lower pleasure, for nature dominates man; on the other hand an intense, refined, purely intellectual pleasure results from a view of the well ordered, well kept, charmingly laid out French garden in which man dominates nature.

Every man is a unit, but every man is part of a larger unity, and as the perfection of the circle depends upon the perfection of every segment therein, so the ultimate perfection of the commonwealth depends upon the perfection of every individual member therein. The unprofitable man is the man who entirely loses sight of the fact that he is one in the commonwealth, dependent upon others, and therefore in debt to others; the profitable man is the man who recognizes his dependence, and seeks to pay his debt.—G. Campbell Morgan.

COMPASSION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE is no better test of character than that which measures one's ability to lighten the troubles of others. The Christian religion is founded upon the life and teachings of one who was engaged in solving the problems of mankind and who demonstrated a complete process for healing all disease, physical, mental and moral. The life of Christ has proved love to be the keynote of spiritual power, the highest attainment of man; and the Great Physician who was himself characterized by the purest humanity and compassion taught his followers to think and act

like him so, as to be of service to their fellows in their hours of need. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to determine just what the attitude of the Master was and just how and with what effect this attitude may be expressed today.

It will be noted that the human mind which instinctively craves the sympathy of others in all its difficulties was met by Christ Jesus with a calm sense of the availability of good which at once helped those in trouble to discard their fears and take the first step towards becoming free. His attitude is thus in strong contrast to that sickly sense which thinks to help by merely accepting the other's conclusions in regard to the presence and power of evil and condoling or lamenting with him. Christ Jesus maintained the definite poise of spiritual consciousness and was undisturbed by the material conclusions of others and thus lifted others from conditions of unreasonable fear or resignation to evil. He understood that the invalid as well as the sinner is troubled mainly by an ignorance of the nature and availability of God, good, and he constantly taught and illustrated the practical value of Truth and Love to heal and bless mankind through the activity of spiritual law. Thus he said "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." He first of all demonstrated that perfect Love which "petheth out fear." He knew too much about good to be influenced by the false and fearful conclusions which were accepted by the sick or the sinful to their hurt and his thought of good made his healing work possible.

The simple explanation of this important distinction is made clear in the teachings of Christian Science which point to certain definite and unchanging facts about God and man that determined the attitude of Christ and which should govern the conclusions and actions of all his disciples, if they would express also his remarkable influence for good. The Master understood and taught that God is infinite good and that he is the creator of good alone. He taught and proved that evil in all its phases is wholly illegitimate, unnatural and unnecessary. He understood that man was and is the image of God, the direct object of divine care; that therefore good and not evil is inevitable for him. It was his purpose and achievement to bring these facts to the consciousness of those who were suffering because of ignorance thereof and his genuine sympathy is shown above all in his unflinching maintenance of these facts even when confronted by the scorn and ignorance of a trouble laden world. The true Wayshower maintained a real sympathy with the good that he knew to be natural to all men and which was apparent to him as man's actual condition while others were almost wholly absorbed in the contemplation of evil, and it is such an attitude of sympathy with good that he urged upon his followers.

It should be understood, therefore, that the right attitude toward others in trouble means far more than a simple desire to be of service by sharing sorrows and one should weigh well the practical value of his interest in others and see that it is not merely a blind acquiescence in false beliefs and material conditions such as is often labeled sympathy and love, but which is wholly unproductive of actual help. The thinker should remember Paul's admonition to the Romans, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey," and should guard carefully against yielding his consciousness to evil conclusions. Toward such as seem to harbor the mesmerizing fear and service of evil and

limitation he should express only such loving and patient assistance as will restore the recognition of and trust in good and the realization that evil is impotent when confronted with Truth is Love.

Those who are really wise have learned to resist the human desire to share with others such evil conditions as appear in their own experiences. They understand that the way out always and under all circumstances is to get in touch with and again to become conscious of the truth that is good. They therefore cease to crave such pity and condolence as mortals may feel inclined to bestow and they look instead for that consciousness of the omnipotence of good, that sympathy with right which will regenerate and heal. Thought which turns toward God in this fashion will certainly receive the kind of compassion which the infinite is able to bestow and will be blessed with such inspiration as will lift the individual above evil conditions of every description. Those who take this standpoint and maintain it will soon find that they are themselves in the position to assist others out of conditions of distress for they will have found and proved the individual reality between themselves and the redeeming Truth. They will have found the "secret place" of spiritual realization of which the psalmist said that he who abode therein should be "under the shadow of the Almighty."

True sympathy is, then, a vital interest in the welfare of others shown in the active consciousness of a present good. It has no element of condemnation, for it undermines all evil with the realization of its illegitimacy and impotence. It neither excuses nor condones. It demands spiritual conceptions of all things for it is based upon Principle and not personal opinion. It emphasizes the true nature of man, and will accept nothing less as wholly satisfactory, and it protests that man as the beloved child of God is naturally good, and that all good is possible to every man here and now. It is patient in awaiting the time when each individual will awaken to the spiritual facts which mean his freedom, but is none the less insistent in its maintenance thereof, though it be in silence. It is indeed that universal Love which in the first century and throughout all time characterizes the Christ, the one and only Saviour of men.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Little Strangers in America

There has lately been published a book about a little Russian girl, Mary Antin, whose story of her experience in America is quoted in the New York Sun as follows:

Their first meal in America was of itself an object lesson. My father produced several kinds of food, ready to eat, without any cooking, from little tin cans that had printing all over them. He attempted to introduce us to a queer slippery kind of fruit which he called "banana," but had to give it up for the time being. After the meal he had better luck with a curious piece of furniture on runners, which he called "rocking chair."

There were five of us newcomers, and we found five different ways of getting into the American machine of perpetual motion and as many ways of getting out of it. One bred to the use of a rocking

Picture Puzzle

chair cannot imagine how ludicrous people can make themselves when attempting to use it for the first time. In our flat we did not think of such a thing as storing the coal in the bathtub. There was no bathtub. So in the evening of the first day my father conducted us to the public baths. As we moved along in a little procession I was delighted with the illumination of the streets. So many lamps, and they burned until morning, my father said, and so people did not need to carry lanterns. In America, then, everything was free, as we had heard in Russia. Light was free; the streets were as bright as a synagogue on a feast day. Music was free; we had been serenaded, to our gaping delight, by a brass band of many pieces soon after our installation on Union place.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Behring.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 1, 1912

The Turkish Woman

SEVERAL years ago a brilliant French novelist wrote a book which had for its theme the pitiful effort of the young Turkish woman to escape from the life of the harem. There were not wanting critics, and these were amongst those who at least knew the east, ready to declare that Pierre Loti's pathos was exotic. There might be women, it was insisted, who wished to see the disappearance of the yashmak and the mushrabeyeh lattice, but these were the exceptions which merely proved the rule of the eastern woman's contentment with her lot. The exception which proves the rule is, of course, a factor which does not exist. What the exception really proves is that the human mind has begun to admit a miscalculation, and that the so-called rule is already discredited. This was the truth about Pierre Loti's "Desenchantée." The female mind is not an unknown quantity, if the male mind could only be brought to understand it. It revolts naturally against being bandaged by a yashmak or imprisoned behind a mushrabeyeh lattice, and, as Galileo probably did not say on a famous occasion, "si move."

This is the explanation of the sudden outburst of Islamic fanaticism against the feminist movement in Turkey. The Ottoman woman of pre-Hamidian days had her type in Zaidah Hanum, and when the Mohammedan and the Christian strode arm in arm through the streets of Stamboul, on the night that Abdul Hamid became a prisoner, she opened her lattice an inch or two further, and raised her yashmak an inch or two higher. In the delirium of victory, a man was a brother, and a woman a sister. As, however, the days passed by, troubles began to thicken. When one Christian power seized Bosnia and Herzegovina, and another Roumelia, whilst a third made a grab at Tripoli, the Turk began to have doubts concerning the brotherhood of man, as expounded in Greek or Latin Christianity, and with that absence of logic which is so characteristic of the male politician, slammed the mushrabeyeh lattice.

It is quite unnecessary for the present purpose to attempt to test the truth of the stories of the gross inhumanity displayed by Islamic fanaticism to women guilty or even suspected of harboring western leanings. If it came to the argument of the "tu quoque," the Turk, it is to be suspected, would not be left entirely without a reply. The Ottoman attitude towards women, as so true a friend of the Ottoman as Lord Beaconsfield once remarked, is impossible, but Lord Beaconsfield was also a supporter of female suffrage. A good deal of water has run under Westminster bridge, as well as through the Hellespont, since 1878; and one wonders what the cynical humor of the great Conservative leader would have found to say of a Parliament which voted by a huge majority for female suffrage in 1911, and voted against it in 1912. The loss of three provinces and the threatened loss of a fourth is probably a greater provocation than the breaking of a score of west-end tradesmen's windows. Behind the reasons of the Sheikh ul-Islam, as behind those of King George's prime minister, is lurking somewhere the argument of woman made from the rib of a man.

Suffrage and the Picture Hat

SACRAMENTO, CAL., had a local election of considerable consequence last Saturday, and interest in it was greatly increased by reason of the fact that it gave the women of that city their first real opportunity of exercising, side by side with men, the right of suffrage. A phase of the election that is of nation-wide importance, and the only one we are concerned in at present, is that presented by the introduction into the voting booth of the picture hat. Naturally, the women turned out in great numbers for this contest; there were many more women than men at most of the polling places. No objection can be raised to this. It is the duty of men to vote, and their neglect of this duty must not be charged against the women. If the interest of the women in politics shall survive their initial election, or the early years of their franchise privilege, so much the better for the country, so much the better for the world.

But the picture hat! The telegraph informs us that the women of Sacramento turned out to vote in their biggest picture creations. They occupied too much space in the polling places. Some of the hats were badly crushed and torn in the voting booths. One woman required more space inside the polling place than two or three men. Their hats interfered in some instances with the orderly conduct of the election.

Now, there may be some exaggeration here, but it is possible to believe that the hats of the Sacramento women made things more disagreeable than they usually are for the man who wants to perform his duty as a good citizen. It might be only fair to say that the picture hats of some of the women seriously discommoded those women who had taken a proper view of the function and had gone to the polls in becoming headdresses. It is possible to believe the worst that may be said in relation to this matter, for there are women in all parts of the country who appear to have only a vague sense of the rights of others when it comes to the matter of hats. They remove their hats in places where the rules positively require it, and then frequently under protest; but too often, wherever any latitude is given them, they intrude their hats upon a defenseless public. They do this at concerts, at lectures, at all sorts of public gatherings, careless or utterly oblivious of the fact that they are spoiling an afternoon or an evening for those around them.

Of course, this will not do. To a certain extent the picture hat intrusion has been treated lightly; to a certain extent it is even now regarded by many men and women in the light of a joke. But if woman is going into politics, to compete with man in politics, to neutralize man's influence in politics—to offset the vote of the man in front of her or behind her at the polls—she will be expected to treat politics in a more serious light. All women, of course, will have to learn that an election is not a mere meeting of fashionables. They must learn also that those who do not wear picture hats have rights regarding which they are very sensitive. And perhaps the best way for any woman to prepare for the performance of her rights as a citizen at the polls is to school herself in the understanding that her rights as a citizen do not permit her to infringe upon the rights of others away from the polls.

Parody Has Limits

ONE of the most broadly educated and scholarly members of the United States Senate last week allowed his intellectual cleverness to dominate his taste and proceeded to parody one of the historic creeds of a religion which has millions of adherents. This he did for political and partizan ends. It is not recorded that his act raised any formal protest from senators who were present, but it seems to be open to challenge by public opinion. The senator announces that he will not include the parody in the official record of the speech; but he has expressed no personal regret for his smartness.

The incident is only one of many since this presidential campaign opened which have indicated that standards of propriety among public men have altered, and hardly for the better. Reverence for the ancient, respect for tradition, regard for the past, are not qualities which can be obliterated without substantial change in the fabric of character, personal or national. Disagreement is not necessarily followed by discourtesy. Irreverence is not synonymous with independence. Courage to defy is quite another thing from impudence to decry.

Appropos the parody on the Apostles' Creed which Senator Williams perpetrated, it may be not altogether untimely to hint that there are ethical arguments against parody as often employed. There are poems as perfect in form and essence as the great prayers and creeds are which no vandalism of the clever versifier and worldling should be allowed to touch with a mimic's or cynic's hand; and this for precisely the same reason that there are works of plastic art so perfect in themselves or so associated with the higher aspirations of humanity that any venter of goods who tried to use them for pictorial embellishments of his advertisements would suffer pecuniary loss and social ostracism. The artist may protect himself by law, and public opinion is keen in his defense. The poet, however, is comparatively without redress. Any rhymester may nominally flatter but really insult him with a parody; and such is the popular liking for smartness and so steady seems the waning of reverence that only when there is an extreme case of offense is there any protest.

Parody that confines itself to showing how nursery ditties like

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,

would be written by Kipling, Swinburne, Alfred Austin or George Meredith may be tolerable and even enjoyable when done cleverly, as by Owen Seaman. But parodies of Shakespeare's "To Be or Not to Be" soliloquy, or Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty," or Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," are apt to seem offensive, no matter who writes them. Least defensible of all are parodies of great expressions of religious faith.

New City Club Domicile

AFTER thorough deliberation by special committees and after debate in three open sessions of the members, the City Club of Boston has decided to move from its present site to a new house on Ashburton place, providing the officials can meet specific terms imposed governing cost of site and advanced pledges covering construction. A proposition for a club of this kind to raise and invest approximately half a million dollars is one that could be justified only by an exceptional record in the past and reasonable hopes for the future. Of the record there is no doubt, and the hopes cherished by the advisers of this plan are not fantastic. The test will come when the executive committee starts out to get the \$165,000 of pledges for debentures. In the early fall a well planned campaign should settle this point affirmatively. Plans already exist that represent in a general way the sort of new home desired. Procedure can be relatively swift once the members show that they are willing to invest in the venture.

Scrutiny of the May Bulletin of the club, with its review of the work of the year, must impress any person making it with the variety and utility of the addresses, conferences and entertainments provided for the members. But admirable as these are they are secondary to the service the club renders to the community as focal point for democratic fellowship, for intermingling of all the various racial and religious elements of the population, and for a thousand and one meetings of committees, clubs, societies and orders that have Boston's higher interests at heart. With a present membership of 3200 persons the plan to put the limit in the new clubhouse at 5000 members is in the nature of an extension of this club's good offices.

It is pretty difficult for the political prophet on the next day after the voting to refrain from admitting, in confidential conversation, that he felt very much that way the day before, but preferred not to mention it.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the news of repeated oil strikes in southern Argentina comes the announcement that petroleum is being rapidly adopted as a substitute for coal in the nitrate fields of northern Chile. The people on the west coast appear to expect great things from the innovation: nothing less than the dawn of that great industrial era which Chilean energy has ever striven to inaugurate in the face of the great obstacle of a prohibitive cost for coal. All the more conspicuous is the success that has attended Chile's efforts within the limits of her economic scope.—her manufactured products, notably necessities, clothing and leather, amount to nearly \$100,000,000 from over 5000 factories—and all the better founded the confidence that the adoption of cheaper fuel will bring Chile rapidly to the fore as an industrial power in Latin America.

One would naturally infer that it was the oil region of the Argentine that supplied Chile with the new fuel. Such is not the case. A practical start has yet to be made in the oil production of southern Argentina, and thus it is that the petroleum that is expected to revolutionize Chilean industry is imported by the Union Oil Company. That Chile will some day be supplied with Argentine petroleum seems certain, unless Chile strikes oil on her own territory; but in order to develop the oil production of southern Argentina a far stronger impetus toward industrial enterprise is required than is at present observed. The Argentine has such immense agricultural and pastoral resources that, in comparison, it seems to offer little inducement for the development of native industries. A change may not be so far off, however, since the enormously high cost of living

Petroleum in South America

has resulted in the formation of a Free Trade party, with a tariff reform program that may be the very measure to arouse the needed interest in, and give the needed impetus to, a national policy of industrial encouragement.

What South America is urgently needing, from an economic, a political, a social point of view, is an exchange of products between its great republics, completing each other's resources and developments, after the pattern of the commercial and industrial intercourse among the various parts of the United States and among the three nations of North America. The industrial expansion of Chile, which we are told is impending, is bound to be a long step in that direction, and as it will, logically, constitute the basis of a sound immigration policy, the entire west coast of South America must feel its regenerative effect. It is gratifying to know that the main factor in the settling of the west coast, on which must depend the scope of its industrial expansion, is the Panama canal.

THERE has been, and there probably will continue to be, much discussion of billboard obstruction to sight seeing in American rural districts, but without talking much, and without protesting much, the German people have prevailed upon their lawmakers to protect the scenery along the railroad lines from the advertising billboard nuisance. The March bulletin of the International Railway congress contains this cheering information. The police order prohibiting the erection of billboards, or their maintenance where already erected, is now in force. It has reference only to the rural districts, as the municipalities are permitted to deal with all such matters in their own way. Behind the action taken is the desire of the German public to protect from disfigurement, and for the benefit of travelers, the natural scenery along routes of travel.

In the United States the several states would have to deal with this matter, unless, indeed, roads used for rural mail delivery might be brought under federal jurisdiction. In some of the states, Massachusetts among them, where state highway commissions exist, billboard regulation can be enforced with relation to state roads. But as matters stand at present, there are innumerable evasions of state and local laws intended to abate this nuisance. Travelers along the good roads are compelled to suffer the billboard disfigurements and obstacles either close to or at a distance from the highways. So long as the boards are in sight they are blots upon the landscape, and they spoil many an otherwise beautiful bit of scenery for people of refinement and taste.

Unless a law so drastic as to invite serious criticism from the large element of the population that does not habitually use the roads should be enacted and enforced, it is difficult to see how this problem can be met by law at all. The rights of the landowner are called into play often when everything else fails, and the courts are successfully invoked for their protection. Conditions are very different in the United States from what they are in Germany; in the former country much that is done elsewhere under authority has to be brought about through popular education and popular protest. There is little question that even now sentiment in the United States is quite generally directed against the billboard nuisance, and there is still less question as to the growth of that sentiment to the pitch where little consideration will be entertained for those who, in order to forward ends purely commercial and selfish, do not hesitate to intrude their advertising signs upon the attention, and to the annoyance, of the very people who are striving hardest to avoid both.

A YEAR ago the Liberal government brought before the Canadian Parliament a proposed copyright law intended to clear up vexed issues and more definitely to protect the publishing and book-vending interests of the Dominion. In the swift transformation of the political situation that followed introduction of a reciprocity measure aimed at freer trade with the United States there was no inclination to take up a matter that had to do with literature. Wheat, metals and machinery had the floor, and still have. The Liberals are out, the Conservatives in, and at fortuitous intervals there are revelations like President Taft's letter to former President Roosevelt, just published, which make it easier for the Conservatives to look forward to continuance in power.

Presumably, when the proposed copyright law is taken up by Parliament, it will have much the same handling that it would have had if Laurier had remained in power. Partizan lines have not been acutely drawn yet on the issue of safeguarding the interests of such authors and publishers as the Dominion has. Theoretically there should be considerable regard for the superior interests of British authors and publishers, as over against those of the United States. As a matter of fact, the Dominion does an ever-increasing amount of its book-buying in the United States and reads American magazines voraciously.

Interest in this copyright bill has been stimulated throughout the Dominion of late by the clash of a well-known Toronto publishing company with the Canadian branch of a well-known London publishing house having a New York branch. Each claimed right to sell the latest story of a well-known English woman novelist, the one a Canadian edition, specifically assigned by the London publisher of the book, the other the American edition. It seems hardly likely that the case will reach the stage of litigation. For obvious reasons it might better be compromised. But it already has aroused feeling that probably later will be crystallized in definite legislation. When a people gain self-consciousness and begin to assert it with positiveness, they are bound sooner or later to rise above economic, political and military forms of expression. Literature and art follow: and conservation of anything that has to do with them is quite natural.

It is regrettable that Lord Morley has been compelled to give up editorial duties owing to the pressure of public duties; but it would be equally regrettable were the case reversed.

THE fact that the engineers of railroads in the eastern part of the United States have decided not to strike is likely to make a hit all over the country.

IT MAY have been noticed by onlookers that when Massachusetts goes in for politics in a large way she goes in almost to a man.

HARVARD's big, fine old trees are slipping out of existence very easily. Yet it would not be fair to call them slippery elms.

Those Blots on the Landscape

Canadian Copyright Law